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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 181 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th September..	Somali ..	6712	
15th ,, ..	Margha† ..	8258	
20th ,, ..	Bremen* ..	11540	Transport
26th ,, ..	Merkara† ..	8235	Extra B. I. Co.'s
27th ,, ..	Malta ..	6064	Sailing.

*No accommodation is available for Civilians Passengers by the "Bremen".

†As the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" are conveying Troops there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these Steamers.

	FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.	SERVANTS. DECK.
	"A"	"B"	"C" "A" "B"
BOMBAY TO LONDON :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs Rs. Rs. Rs.
Single ..	742	687	633 524 469 227
Return .	1,113	1,031	950 786 704 340
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES :—			
Single ..	698	655	600 502 447 210
Return .	1,047	982	900 753 671 315

The "B" and "C" rates of Passage Money in the FIRST SALOON and "B" rate of Passage Money in the SECOND SALOON have reference to the situation of the accommodation only. Passengers occupying such accommodation in either class enjoy all the privileges of those paying the higher rate, the only difference being in the position of the cabins allotted.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Sept. ..	Khiva ..	8947

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
3rd Sept. ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct
6th ,, ..	Bankura ..	Karachi and P. Gulf
11th ,, ..	Pundua ..	E and S Africa.
25th ,, ..	Taroba ..	Do.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	27th Aug.	7th Sept
Hosei Maru..	F. Hashimoto	6658	27th Aug.	7th Sept
Kifuku Maru	K. Yawata	5853	27th Aug.	4th Sept
Shinzo Maru.	John Salter	4784	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Saigon-Maru	S. Kondo	18th Aug.	6th Sept.	Japan.
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	6th Sept.	,,
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	,,
Indo-Maru	S. Aral	11th Sept.	17th Sept.	,,

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

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Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	7,56,00,225
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
E. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiollo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. KIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6.....	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

S. S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

CAUTION

to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large, British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.

Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 TONS CASTOR SEEDS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA, and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Mirjamal Nivetia at his godown at Dana Bunder Road, and on account and at the risk of Seth Mavji Hirji.

50 tons castor seeds.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of N. C. Dalal, Esquire, Attorney for Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co., at the godown of the said Company at Ahmedabad Street, Danabunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.:—

1 Log frame saw to take logs up to 13in. by A. Ransome and Co., this Machine is bolted to a massive cast iron bed plate which carries bearings for crank shaft. Logs to be sawn are fed forward by four feed roller logs being carried on two string four wheel timber carriages will take logs up to 25in. long.

(2) Chelsea joiner by A. Ransome and Co. This machine performs the following operations:—

Sawing:—It will take circular saw up to 32in. diameter.

Cross cutting:—Crooving-planing.

Moulding Circular moulding mortising Boring Dovetailing.

(3) Self-acting circular saw bench by A. Ransome and Co., will take saws up to 36in.

(4) Small saw table of 24in.

(5) Bend saw machine 24in. pulley by A. Ransome and Co.

(6) Emery wheel blade sharpening machine.

(7) Cochrane patent vertical tubular boiler 15in. by 5in., by 60.

(8) Steam Engine, Wilson make 14 N. H. P.

(9) Heater for Boiler.
(10) Self-acting saw 60in.
(11) Circular saws 24in. six.
(12) Circular saws 30in. nine.
(13) Circular saws 36in. six.
(14) Circular saws 32in. one.
(15) Circular saws 50in. two.
Shafting, Gearing Pulleys, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS AND 1 BALE JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 4th September at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa-Gully, Muljee Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Haji Abdul Currim Salemahomed.

7 bales Japanese sheetings No. Nine Dragoon

On account and at the risk of Seth Thackersey Keshavji.

1 bale Japanese shirtings No. 99000.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 5th day of September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, where the kit has been removed for sale, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass, silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, file cabinets, English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs, bed-steads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys andtables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. G. Jackson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES,

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India.

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

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KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
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ESTABLISHED 1878.

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Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION

HUNDREDS OF LETTERS and Telegrams are still being sent to Lonavla, but my present address is

REV. G. R WALTERS,
Saharanpur, U. P.

THE MAN

of

AMAZING CURES.

Mrs. M. Hunter "Silverton", Mussoorie, 2nd July:—

"My nurse was examined by Dr. Walters here, and found to have nothing the matter now with her spine: Dr Mookerjee of Allahabad examined her in March last and made the discovery that she had Tuberculosis of the Spine. I have only used your treatment since and I am thankful to say she is cured."

Hashmat Ali, Esq., Deputy Collector, Rockville Cottage, Landour, 27th June:—

"I have very great faith in your medicines as a personal friend of mine got entirely cured by using them only for a month. His was a case of real phthisis and he was spitting blood."

DYING WOMAN SAVED.

Leo. D'Costa, A.S.M., Multan, 13th July:—

"You have filled my home with joy; my wife is now able to look after the little one as she has gained strength, weight and colour. I am too overjoyed."

SPRUE.

I can also cure this disease under guarantee.

Collection of Rare Books.

Intellectual Pursuits or Culture by Self-help. By Robert Waters	1 6
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Technical Education and other Essays	0 3
Bachelors Talks about Married Life. By Rev. William Aikman	3 0
How to Feed the Baby. By C. E. Page, M.D.	2 4
Secrets of Beauty, Health and Long Life. By Professor Boyd Lynard	1 0
Looking Forward for Youngmen. Their Interest and Success. By R. G. S. Weaver, D.D.	3 0
How to Read Characters. By Fowlers and Wells	2 4
Royal Road to Beauty and Health. By C. Le Favre	1 0
Wife's Hand-Book. By Dr. H. A. Allbut, D.C.L., LL.D.	0 3
Motherhood or Useful Hints to Young Wives	3 12
Every-Day Biography. By A. J. Calver Gilt Bound	5 0
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A Manual of Mental Science. By J. A. Fowler	3 0
The Need of the Nation—An International Parliament	1 8
Science of the Wind.—Including human temperaments and their influence upon the mind. By U. J. Hoffman	3 8

Complete catalogue will be sent on application. Address to be clear.

BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT.
Lahore Road, LAHORE.

SAFETY RAZOR.

SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with six "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only, "Gillet" blades price Rs. 2-8 a dozen. (Postage extra), direct from the importers.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES,
385, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA F. & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CAR FOR HIRE—A Decent English Car 5 seater by Hour, Day, Week, or Month. Apply Box No. 52, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4332

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar, 2 TYPISTS, pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70. Apply with testimonials to the OFFICER COMMANDING the Hospital. 4319

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One qualified and experienced VETERINARY GRADUATE. Apply stating terms to Box No. 47, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4314

WANTED—An experienced CARDING SPINNING MASTER for up-country Mill, European or native. Apply stating salary or see personally: GOMRAJ FATEHCHAND. No. 60-62, Chipichal, Outside the Fort, Bombay. 4308

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—L. C. E. or qualified OVERSEER to take over charge of P. W. Department: one with long experience preferred. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply sharp with testimonials, etc., to The DEWAN, RADHANPUR STATE. 4317

WANTED—An old established British Insurance Company, requires the services of a JUNIOR CLERK with knowledge of typewriting. Apply to Box No. 54, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4335

WANTED—An ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER by an European Solicitors' firm. Apply stating experience to Box No. 51 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4329

WANTED—A TEACHER for the Middle School Department of a local High School. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 26, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 4218

WANTED, TYPIST to apply personally Australian Military Office Freeman Thomas Hospital, 11 a.m., 2nd instant. Salary Rs. 110 or according to qualifications. 4349

WANTED for H. H. The Aga Khan's Ismaili School at Zanzibar, 1 GRADUATE as Head Master, 2 MATRIC and 1 SCHOOLFINAL-passed as assistant masters. Apply personally to CASSAM KARMALLY & CO., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, from 9 to 11 a.m. 4340

WANTED—An experienced energetic hard-working man with good knowledge of mill stores as a SALESMAN and MANAGER for a well established Mill Stores Supplying Company. Salary upto Rs. 500, excellent prospects for a really capable man. Apply to Box No. 62, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4357

WANTED by a large firm, (1) HEAD CLERKS, conversant with a Limited Co.'s Secretarial work; (2) ACCOUNT CLERKS; (3) LEDGER KEEPER, only competent men with long experience need apply, stating age, qualifications and salary required (no application will be considered unless salary is specified) to Box No. 56, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4339

WANTED for the Civil Engineering Deptt. of a large firm, (1) CIVIL ENGINEER, conversant with Bombay Municipal Building Regulations; (2) SURVEYOR and (3) DRAUGHTSMAN. Only competent men with wide and long practical experience need apply, stating age, qualifications and salary required (without which no applications will be considered) to Box No. 55, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4338

WANTED.—THREE WOMEN SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for permanent employment on pay Rs. 75—25/4—200 per mensem at the Civil Hospitals at Godhra, Surat and Bijapur, only those who have registrable qualifications may apply giving their age, nationality and languages they can speak. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act VI. of 1912. Applications with any testimonials should be submitted to The PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 4346

WANTED.

WANTED—LOCO TYPE STEAM ENGINE of 100 to 150 H. P. brand new or secondhand Apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4242

WANTED URGENTLY—One COTTON BALING PRESS with Finisher boiler, engine, pumps complete in good working order Platto double roller gin. Apply with full particular and price to Box No. 39, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4293

WANTED—Tuitions on Violin, Mandoline, Banjo, Piano, Cello, by C. MENEZES, 4, Hornwalla Buildings, top floor, Bombay. 4364

SPACIOUS ROOMS for Offices on Hornby Road, Meadows or Appollo Street or vicinity. Apply Box No. 57, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4342

WANTED.

WANTED.—A SHOP for show room in Fort, ground floor or as sub-tenant. Apply Box No. 50 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4328

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 23 B.H.P. FIELDING OIL ENGINE, in perfect working order, at Rs. 3,000 nett. Apply Box No. 58, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4345

FOR SALE—VACANT LAND, admeasuring 30,000 sq. yds. at Parel, only genuine buyers. Apply to Box No. 59, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4348

FOR SALE—A large quantity of EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS in sound condition are available for immediate disposal. For further particulars please apply Box No. 61, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4355

RE. 1 or Rs. 500? We don't mind whether your orders are big or small, for only a packet of pins or a whole consignment of Office Stationery, we always give the BEST. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

YOUR DRAWINGS, Sketches will be the better if the instruments and materials by which they are drawn, are of superior and guaranteed make. Try our fresh stocks received last week. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

FOR SALE—Two new, British made Tons LORRIES, latest model; specially strong built for War Office and fitted with side hinged bodies; with tools and accessories, etc., complete. Price Rs. 18,000 each. For further particulars, apply Box No. 45, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4306

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—Excellent BUSINESS PREMISES on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, recently vacated by the Indo-Foreign Agency. For rent and particulars apply to MI. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 4363

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST A LEATHER BAG.

CONTAINING 40 Tata Bank Shares Allotment Letter No. 11834 in the name of Abdul Husein Isaji and Allotment Letter for five numbers not known. Four Tata Deferred New Shares, Temporary Receipts only in the name Bejnath Ramnath with one call receipt and several transfers signed by various persons of 2 Bharucha, 135 Scindhia, 2 Jamshed, 12 Tata Oil, 110 Petrol, 85 Central Bank, 400 Tata Bank and three Memo Blocks. Any person dealing with the above will do so at his own cost and risk. Finder will be rewarded.

EBRAHIM FAZUL & BOGA ANVERI,
Share and Stock Broker,
17-19, Humum Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1919. 4289

WANTED.

WANTED—A number of TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, for a period of six months on the following terms:—

PAY.

	Rs.
Graduates (B. A., or B. Sc., M. A., or M. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	100
Under-graduates (i.e. Passed I. A., or passed I. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	80
Passed Matriculates. Non-residents of Poona District	60

These rates include War Allowance:

BONUS.

An initial bonus of Rs. 50 on joining appointment at Poona and a terminal bonus of Rs. 50 on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Travelling allowance for themselves from their homes to Poona under Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance for themselves back to their homes on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates will be required to pass a short test examination before appointment.
2. Clerks found unsatisfactory after appointment will be liable to discharge at once and will have no claim to the terminal bonus nor to the travelling allowance for the return journey.
3. Intending candidates should apply in writing to "The FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, POONA" their applications being supported by the following documents:—
   (i) A copy of the University Certificate showing the examination passed by the candidate, the original certificate being shown to the F. C. M. A. on the candidate being selected and ordered to join.
   (ii) A certificate showing the place of the candidate's residence from the Head Master of his School or the Principal of his College where he last read."

4092

NOTICE

Re. THREADS MANUFACTURED BY THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LTD.

ON and from the 1st September, all kinds of sewing threads manufactured by the Manockjee Petit Mills, will be sold at our shop at Ganeshwadi, Moolji Jetha Market, Bombay, as before on usual terms.

Orders with remittance of 25 per cent. of the value, will be promptly executed.

Goods will be forwarded V.P.P. or as desired by constituents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1919.

KANJI DHARAMSEY SONS & CO.,
Selling Agents,
The Manockjee Petit and the
Dinshaw Petit Mills,
Ganeshwadi, Bombay.

4299

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

COAL SPECIAL INDENT SYSTEM.

In continuation of the Notice, dated August 4th, 1919, in connection with the re-introduction of the Coal Special Indent System, on and from the 15th August, 1919, the following are the Certifying Authorities to whom Consumers should submit their Coal Special Indent Forms for verification.—

SITUATION OF MILL OR CONCERN.	CERTIFYING AUTHORITY.
(a) Calcutta stations, stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Sections Jalgaon to Erandol Road, Jalgaon to Raver, Bhusawal to Bisva, and stations situated in Central India and Rajputana.	Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta.
Bombay Presidency South of the Tapti Valley Railway.	Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
Karachi and Province of Sind	District Traffic Superintendent North-Western Railway, Karachi.
Madras Presidency and Mysore	Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
Hyderabad State	Traffic Manager, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Secunderabad, (Deccan).
United Provinces	Director of Industries, Cawnpore, United Provinces.
Central Provinces	Director of Civil Supplies Nagpur, Central Provinces.
Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province	Coal Certifying Authority, Agent's Office, N. W. Ry., Lahore.
Simla and Stations on the K.S. Railway	Superintendent, K. S. Railway, Simla.
Ahmedabad, Broach, Viramgaon, Baroda and Industries located on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, in the vicinity of Ahmedabad and Southward up to and including the Tapti Valley Railway and Amalner.	District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Ahmedabad.
Baluchistan	Mining Manager, N.W. Railway, Khost.

(b) In cases where mills or other Industrial Concerns are not within the jurisdiction of the Authorities quoted above, the consumers should submit the Indent to the District Traffic Superintendent of the Railway on which the Mill or Industry is situated,

(c) Depot Holders in the Provinces of Bengal outside Calcutta and Howrah and Bihar and Orissa, should submit their Coal Special Indent Forms to the nearests District Magistrate.

(d) Coal Special Indent Forms for Tea Gardens in the Dooars should be submitted to the Chairman, Dooars Planters Association, Baradighi.

CALCUTTA, August 28th, 1919.

F. C. LEGGE.
COAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICER.

4343

NOTICE.

OUR clients Messrs. D. SOONDERDAS and CO., Freight Brokers, have asked GOKALDAS RUGNATH to cease to work as their agent.

Shippers are hereby requested not to deal with the said Gokaldas Rugnath as our clients' agent.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. D. Soonderdas and Co.

4330

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY granted to my brother Mr. JAMNADAS LUKHMIDAS stands, cancelled from this date and if anyone has any dealings with the said Jamnadas Lukhmidas in my name he will do so at his own risk.

Dated 1st September, 1919.

WAGHJI LAKHMIDAS,

4353

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Diets, etc., to the different Municipal Hospitals and Maternity Homes from 1st November, 1919, to 31st October, 1919, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the WEDNESDAY of 17th September, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

SORAB C. HORMUSJEE,
Ag. Executive Health Officer.

4351

FOR SALE—CATTLE.

THE property of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., at the Farm, Ganeshkhind, on MONDAY, September 22nd, at 5 p.m., twenty-two head of Sind Cattle.

For particulars apply to:—

Captain A. LASCELLES.
Government House,
Ganeshkhind.

4336

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE in good condition the following Flour Mill Machinery.

5 Five Robinson's Koh-i-noor Double Purifiers.
2 Two Robinson's 3-Sheet Round Reels.
1 One Robinson's 3 Sheet Centrifugal.
1 One Robinson's Wheat Scourer.
1 One Whizzer.
1 One Small Combined Plant.
1 One Combined Wheat Cleaning Plant.

Write to Box No. 53 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4331

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS TO MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES TO COME INTO FORCE ON AND FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1919.

NEW RESTAURANT CAR TRAINS.

NO. 27 down and 30 up, third class express trains running between Bombay and Delhi, will be cancelled, and in their place new Restaurant Car trains, carrying all classes of passengers, will run between Bombay and Delhi, to the following timings:

27 DOWN.

		H.	M.
Bombay	Dep.	22	0
Jhansi	Arr.	22	15
	Dep.	22	45
Delhi	Arr.	8	0

30 UP.

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	21	20
Jhansi	Arr.	5	45
	Dep.	6	10
Bombay	Arr.	7	15

Between Jhansi and Lucknow express trains will run to connect with the Bombay-Delhi Restaurant Car Expresses at Jhansi. To these trains will be attached through composite 1st and 2nd class carriages which will run daily between Lucknow and Bombay. The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Jhansi	Dep.	24	0
Cawnpur O. & R.	Arr.	5	40
	Dep.	6	15
Lucknow	Arr.	7	50
		H.	M.
Lucknow	Dep.	21	40
Cawnpore O. & R.	Arr.	23	15
	Dep.	23	50
Jhansi	Arr.	5	20

2. As a consequence of the cancellation of the third class express, a new through service will be inaugurated between Bhusaval and Allahabad with close connections with the passenger services to and from Nagpur at Bhusaval. The timings of the Bhusaval-Allahabad trains will be as follows:—

		H.	M.
Bhusaval	Dep.	18	5
Itarsi	Arr.	2	55
	Dep.	3	45
Jubbulpore	Arr.	10	45
	Dep.	11	15
Allahabad	Arr.	21	40
		H.	M.
Allahabad	Dep.	8	55
Jubbulpore	Arr.	18	55
	Dep.	19	20
Itarsi	Arr.	2	50
	Dep.	3	45
Bhusaval	Arr.	14	5

3. The up Punjab Mail Train has been timed to leave Delhi 30 mts. later and to arrive Bombay correspondingly later in order to secure greater punctuality.

4. Passengers should note that there are no restrictions on bookings from Victoria Terminus to stations beyond Delhi and in the Punjab except those imposed by the North Western Railway and other Railways as a consequence of military operations.

5. Other slight alterations have been made in the timings of existing trains, particulars of which may be obtained from the sheet time table exhibited at stations, or on reference to Station Masters, or the undersigned.

W. A. EXANDER.
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1919. 4311

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 MOTOR CARS.

ON 6th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. Next to No. 1 Gate, Alexandra Dock, near General Post Office, by

MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED.

Cars on view.

4350

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

INTENDING PASSENGERS ARE WARNED that due to breaches on the line between Kotah and Bharatpur, they are likely to experience delay en route.

Owing to the late arrival into Delhi of Bombay Peshawar Mail in consequence, the connection to Kalka cannot be maintained.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st September, 1919. 4362

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of ballast for the Municipal Kutchra Railway Line from Kurla to Deonar, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday the 12th day of September, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st September, 1919. 4358

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai TABANBAI, widow of Ranchordas Velji, and Bai CHAMPABAI, widow of Velji Govind, the Administratrices of the Estate of Ranchoredas Velji, have contracted to sell to our client Mr. TEJPAL NURSEY, the undermentioned property that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand, in, to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Land Estate at Surat Street in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty four and four-ninths (444 4/9) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 5362 and Street Nos. 60—64 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Surat Street, on or towards the South by the property of Hasumal, on or towards the East by the property of Shewji Hunsraj and on or towards the West by the property of Haridas Premji.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1919.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4366

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE:—SUIT NO: 1295: OF 1919.

Messrs. BHIMJI BALWANT & CO., a firm carrying on business as Piece Goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

TULSIDAS NARSIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Piece Goods Merchant, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort. Defendants.

To,

TULSIDAS NARSINDAS, Esqr.,

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs above-named have filed the above suit on the 22nd day of April, 1919, against you claiming from you the sum of Rs. 4,874-6-9 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon at 9 per annum from the 4th day of March, 1919, till payment, costs and further and other relief.

And also take notice that the hearing of this suit is fixed for the 30th day of September, 1919, at 11-15 (S.T.) in the forenoon when you may appear and state your objections, if any, and further take notice that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1919.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

4365

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE

SUIT NO. 19384 of 1918.

Messrs. PHELPS & CO.—A firm carrying on business at No. 21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

versus

F. J. G. GEARY, Esq., I.C.S.—Custom House, Bombay.

To

The Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS the above-named plaintiffs have instituted the above suit in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 620/4, being the balance of price of shirts, pants, etc., supplied by the plaintiffs to you together with all costs and pleader's fee, you are hereby requested to enter appearance on or before the 17th September, 1919, and defend the suit.

In default the suit will be decreed "ex parte."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOVROJALLY ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to SHAIKH AHMED KHATKHATAY, who has agreed to sell the same to our client. Any person having claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 day from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground known as Plot No. 12A, on the first Nagpada Estate of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Third Peerkhan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3693, 3694, and bounded on the East by the aforsaid Third Peerkhan Street, on the West by Plot No. 11A, on the North by a service passage, on the South partly by a mosque and partly by Plot No. 12 of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3232 and 3233 and Street Nos. 93, 95, 97-99 and 1 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Novrojalli Allarakhia.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4324

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOWROJI ATSTOMJI WADIA has contracted to sell to our client ISMAILBHAI CASSUM SAJAN and the said Ismailbhai Cassum Sajan hath now contracted to sell to our clients the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us in our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay within 14 days from the date thereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 34, 34, 427 and 728, New Nos. 3329, 3535, 4670 and 4671, Old Survey Nos. 361, 361, 361 and 161 and New Survey Nos. 1, 1440, 2, 1441, 3 1441, 2-3 1441 and 2-3, 1441 together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 4291, 4250 (1), 4250 (2), 4251, 4253, 4274 (1), 4274 (2), 4275, 4276, 4292 and 4293, Street Nos. 658, 611, 611A, 612, 613, 614, 6353, 636, 637, 638, 653 and 635 all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Hansali Tank Road, Dadar, in Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the East and South-East partly by the property formerly of Gangadas Vishamdas Mehta and now of Gangadas Tribhowardas and partly by the property formerly of Ram Gopal Patel but now of Yesa Ramji Patel, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jao Miranda and partly by the property belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Salvacas on or towards the North by the said Hansali Tank Road and on or towards the South by the property of Kashinath Baba Muray.

Dated the 1st day of September, 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4356

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI ADHIBAI, daughter of Gangji Mathuradas and wife of Lakhmidas Ravji Tairst has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Champa Gully or Champawady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (225) square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. D/1181, Old Survey No. 88 and New Survey No. 1 A/1558 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Thacker Kanji Ladha, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Lakhmidas, on or towards the North by a moiety of the common passage and beyond that by the property of Hakimji Amiji and another and on or towards the South by the property of Vyas Mulshanker Purshotamdas and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1593 and Street No. 2, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4335

"100 shaves from 1 Blade."

TWINPLEX STROPPERS

(for Gillette Blades)

All 4 edges stropped at the same time.

Price Rs. 13 each, Post Free.

MATHEWS & CO.,

98, Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala) BOMBAY

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HUSSEINIBHAI ALLIBHAI, ISMAILJI ABDOOL HOOSEIN and SULLEMANJI ABDOOL HOOSEIN of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange gift. mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Sankli Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land bearing Ward No. 3923 (3), 110-B and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13362, C/13710, 13552, 13698 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3545, 1B/3587, 2F and 4C/3550 and 3589 or some of them and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property leased to Essoofally Abdulally Hakim, on the West by the proposed Road, on the North by the property leased to the Vendors being Plot No. 33 and on or towards the South by the property leased to the Vendors being Plot No. 31.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1919.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4360

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HUSSEINIBHAI ALLIBHAI, ISMAILJI ABDOOL HOOSEIN and SULLEMANJI ABDOOL HOOSEIN, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards, or thereabouts be the same more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13362, C/13710, 13552, 13698 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3545, 1B/3587, 2F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and bearing Municipal E Ward No. 3923 (4), Street No. 110C and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property leased to Essoofally Abdulally Hakim, on or towards the West by the proposed road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 34 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 32.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1919.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4361

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAGWANDAS DULLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay, in the Mercantile Bank Building, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Homji Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 318 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 362, 362, New No. 5368, Old Survey No. C/588, 967, 968, and New Survey No. 9207 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1536 and Street Nos. 71-73 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Merwanji Nowroji Mehta and partly by the property of Dadabhai Bhicaji Modi, on or towards the South partly by the property of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and partly by the property of Punamchand Panalal, on or towards the West by Parsi Bazar Street and on or towards the East by the Homji Street.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4334

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"ONE WEEK"

A Five Part Photo Play founded on the WELL-KNOWN Novel by Mr. R. H. Davis, the distinguished American Writer.

MISS KITTY GORDON

Takes the leading part in this intensely interesting Film Story. The appearance of this famous Cinema Star is alone sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the film. It is

A Story of a Wager

The stake was a Woman's Future. The time in which it could be won was one week. The story tells us

How it was Won

And it describes in a racy and most fascinating way life amongst the

Smart Set of New York

The Story is spicy without being vulgar; the acting is perfect; the whole production is

A Masterpiece in Cinema Art

The three central characters are:—A Woman of Magnetic influence; a financial magnate lover, and a dogmatic puritan who expects all mankind to conform to his narrow conventions.

"Those Wedding Bells"

A Monsoon Comic: something to cheer you up.

THE EMPIRE

(The Picture House where you can be cool, comfortable and convivial).

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

To-night
THE
LIGHTNING RAIDER
PATHE'S SUPERB SERIAL
Featuring
Pearl White

Pathe Gazette
Latest.

NO LONGER A CHILD
Comedy in two acts

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Time
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW SUNDAYS 3 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
of the
THRILLING FEATURE SERIAL
MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
Episodes 13, 14 & 15.
The sensational and surprising solution of a baffling mystery.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA
(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.

"EAST LYNNE"

(Adapted from **Mrs. Henry Wood's** well-known Novel.)

A Film of
STRONG HUMAN INTEREST
featuring
Miss Blanche Forsythe
(Well-known in Bombay as a former popular member of The Bandman Opera Company.)

"EAST LYNNE"

ranks high in English Literature.

The acting, photography, and general production of this film make it

A MASTERPIECE IN CINEMA ART.

For one thing it is
A FILM TRUE to LIFE.

GAIETY CINEMA

The Mystery of the Listening Forest

A superb French drama featuring many premier actors of the French stage including

Yvonne Pascal
of the SARAH BERNHARDT THEATRE
AND
A ROARING COMIC.

Prices as usual.
Note Time
Sat., Mon., Wed. 1 show at 6-45.
Sunday, 2 shows at 8-15, & 10-P.M.
Tues., Thur. & Fri. 3 shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VARNISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

the most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.
POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA
Obtainable only from
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
186, Jumma Musjid, Market.
BOMBAY No. 2.

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CINEMA MAJESTIC

ANNOUNCES
The extension of Exhibition for ONE WEEK MORE of
THE DISTINCTIVE INDIAN FEATURE
AHALYA—UDDHAR
Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

FROM SAT. the 6th SEP.
Bombay Ciné Goers will see the Latest FRANCIS FORD Serial
THE SILENT MYSTERY

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The disturbance at the head of the bay crossed the coast near the Saugor Island yesterday. It is not giving heavy rain. Both the monsoon currents are active in Northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, south-west Punjab, Central India, east Central Provinces, Konkan and the north Madras coast and local in east United Provinces, Kashmir, Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in the west United Provinces, east and north Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein, Kyaukpyu one and a half inches, Akyab two, Sibsagar one and a half, Tezpur two, Gauhati three, Cherrapunji four, Cox's Bazar three, Barisal, Darjeeling one and a half, False Point four, Sambalpur, Ranchi one and a half, Chaibassa two, Gaya three-quarters, Lucknow, Allahabad a quarter, Mussooree, Dehra Dun one and a half, Ludhiana, Lahore a half, Lyallpur a quarter, Montgomery one, Sonamarg a quarter, Bikaner three, Jaipur a quarter, Jubbulpore, Pendra one, Seoni a quarter, Raipur, Jagdalpur, Ratnagiri two, Hanamkonda a half, Cocanada one.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in the United Provinces, and the central parts of the country.

A BREACH ON B. N. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. N. Railway, Khurda Road wired from Tapang on Sunday that the line breached at miles 298/16, between Nirakarpur and Tapang, B. N. Railway, was due to heavy floods. Mails and passengers will be transhipped. 3 Down Madras Mail will probably arrive Calcutta some hours late and 3 Up Madras Mail will also be very late. The duration of the block cannot be decided until the floods subside.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay 31st August 1919.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.672 Inch
Temperature of Air	81.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	76.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.825 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum do.	77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind	2.0 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.01 Inche
Total fall during month	10.63 "
Do. do. year	58.58 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st	0.16 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Sept	h m	ft in	Sept	h m	ft in
Mon	1	m 3 7	25 5	1	m 8 42	20 0
		3 46a	25 2		9 6a	18 9
Tues	2	m 3 49	24 9	2	m 9 29	20 10
		3 21a	24 5		9 51a	18 7
Wed	3	m 4 41	24 3	3	m 10 33	21 8
		4 15a	23 10		10 54a	19 6
Thur	4	m 6 6	24 1	4	m 0 3a	21 7
		5 32a	23 6			
Fri	5	m 7 40	24 5	5	m 0 24	19 0
		8a 23 7			2 0a	21 0
Sat	6	m 8 40	25 3	6	m 1 43	18 7
		8 23a	24 4		2 51a	20 1
Sun	7	m 9 28	26 1	7	m 2 36	17 11
		9 31a	25 4		3 32a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 1 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 23m.	Sunset	6h	55m
" 2 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 24m.	"	6h	54m
" 3 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 24m.	"	6h	53m
" 4 (Thursday)	"	6h. 24m.	"	6h	52m
" 5 (Friday)	"	6h. 24m.	"	6h	51m
" 6 (Saturday)	"	6h. 24m.	"	6h	50m
" 7 (Sunday)	"	6h. 25m.	"	6h	50s

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h.	51-2m p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24-3m a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	3h.	1-7m a.m.
New Moon	24d.	10h.	8-9m a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.44 in. of rain and Multan 0.12 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the extreme north. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is below normal throughout, the deficiency ranging up to 9 degs. at Hissar and 14 degs. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0.28 in. of rain and Jhansi 0.39 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana and at Bikaner it has been heavy. Bikaner reports 3.39 in., Mount Abu 0.55 in., Jaipur 0.23 in. and Kotah 0.11 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in upper Sind. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is considerably below the average in Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind, but is locally below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West and Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in Berar; Jubbulpore has had 0.90 in., Saugor 0.12 in., Hoshangabad 0.13 in., Nagpur 0.15 in., Chanda 0.21 in. and Raipur 1.80 in. Skies are generally overcast. Day temperature is below normal throughout.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.11 in., Ratnagiri 1.96 in., Mormugao 0.15 in. and Karwar 0.70 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.16 in. of rain and Bijapur 0.11 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression over the west of the United Provinces has disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar, the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces except Berar and Rajputana, and local in the north and south-west Punjab, the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast, Bikaner reports a heavy fall of 3.39 in. Day temperature continues very low in Rajputana and the surrounding districts.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the Central and the United Provinces and a decrease in west Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 31st August, 1919.

The depression over the United Provinces has nearly disappeared. No heavy falls of rain are reported. A new disturbance has appeared at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, and on the north Madras coast, and local in west of the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Central India and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, east Rajputana, Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein four inches; Bassein two; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Maymyo one; Dhubri one and a half; Saugor Island two; Balasore one; Cuttack one and a half; False Point two; Gorakhpur a quarter; Mussooree one; Meerut a half; Ludhiana one; Murree two and Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 1st OF SEPT 1919.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Temp. diff.	Rainfall: 8 hrs.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure in inches.
NORTH GUJARAT—							
Bushire							
Do (th)							
Jask	98.4	81.0	88		0.:		—0.08
Muskat							
Do. (th)							
PUNJAB—							
Multan	97.7	80.8	76	0.12	7.05		+3.43
Rawalpindi	88.8	76.8	88	...	23.76		+15.17
Lahore	93.5	77.8	92	0.44	16.58		+4.00
Hissar	89.4	77.2	94	0.09	6.58		—2.64
Ambala	94.3	78.8	78	..	18.03		—1.29
Delhi	88.5	80.0	89	..	12.64		—5.67
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	90.1	79.8	87	..	20.32		+6.76
Mainpuri	91.0	79.4	85	..	20.13		+1.49
Jhansi	90.9	75.0	93	0.30	50.49		+25.34
Cawnpore	89.4	78.2	94	0.06	26.66		+1.26
Allahabad	89.8	79.5	90	0.28	25.99		—2.22
SIND & RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad	106.8	83.8	83	..	0.20		—1.80
Karachi	85.0	76.4	85	..	2.32		—3.21
Ajmer	76.6	71.8	90	..	11.48		—4.09
Jaipur	80.7	72.4	83	0.23	20.60		+2.45
Kotah	81.0	76.6	90	..	11.23		+3.14
Mount Abu	66.0	60.8	98	0.55	38.46		+25.93
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—							
Deesa	85.0	75.9	84	..	7.78		—3.95
Dwarka	82.8	77.2	84	..	5.67		—4.67
Veraval	80.9	78.6	92	..	12.61		—2.64
Rajkot	87.1	77.1	81	..	28.49		+7.16
Bhavnagar Para	91.0	76.4	77	..	11.98		—5.90
Surat	85.8	77.1	89	0.01	34.68		—0.31
Ahmedabad	88.4	76.9	95	..	22.94		+1.85
Deesa	86.4	75.0	84	0.13	43.11		+23.53
Seemuch	81.8	71.4	93	..	22.87		+2.16
Ladore	78.1	70.1	83	0.04	41.84		+18.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	77.9	72.2	91	0.90	68.31		+25.94
Saugor	77.4	72.4	95	0.12	53.90		+19.82
Hoshangabad	80.9	72.2	93	0.13	49.01		+23.94
Khandwa	82.2	72.8	84	..	24.12		+4.60
Akola	84.0	73.5	79	0.03	30.66		—1.22
Amraoti	86.0	71.4	87	0.01	35.70		—7.10
Nagpur	83.4	71.6	93	0.15	44.23		+7.91
Chanda	84.1	74.0	98	0.21	32.05		—5.61
Raipur	85.1	72.0	94	1.80	63.15		+16.84
KONKAN—							
Bombay	85.1	78.6	87	0.11	38.67		+0.68
Ratnagiri	81.1	73.1	92	1.96	80.69		—5.23
Marmugoa	89.0	..	92	0.15	9.72		+2.53
Karwar	85.4	73.8	89	0.70	93.51		—5.34
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	87.3	72.4	70	..	2.67		—0.43
Ahmednagar	83.4	69.2	76	..	9.25		—2.49
Poona	..	..	..	..	..		..
Sholapur	84.0	71.7	79	..	12.37		—5.19
Bijapur	80.8	66.8	87	0.11	8.20		—4.88
Belgaum	76.9	66.6	93	0.16	27.83		—7.50
Aurangabad	82.8	69.9	90	..	12.35		—5.18
Hyderabad (Deccan)	85.0	73.1	81	..	20.08		—6.89
Hyderabad	85.6	71.2	83	0.03	17.49		—6.53
MALABAR & CEYLON—							
Mangalore	84.5	75.2	84	0.23	80.65		—17.06
Calicut	80.8	74.1	94	0.42	89.80		—12.26
Cochin	85.1	76.4	82	..	64.56		—0.45
Colombo	88.9	76.6	86	0.11	13.24		—4.27
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	83.2	74.2	86	0.32	18.04		—1.73
Bellary	91.5	73.7	55	..	2.29		—3.91
Cuddapah	95.5	80.3	71	..	15.59		+2.76
Madras	94.0	78.0	93	..	11.77		+1.01
Bangalore	78.6	65.0	86	0.03	11.89		—0.83
Coimbatore	89.8	71.8	64	..	2.78		—1.59
Trichinopoly	97.6	77.0	66	..	7.49		+0.63
Negapatam	94.1	79.9	70	..	9.89		+2.89

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 1st September, 1919, was 29.691 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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A BOON TO MOFFUSIL
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

If you really want the best Watches at the cheapest rates then don't lose this opportunity, book your order to-day and you will get them at your house without any trouble. They are very strong, durable and brand new. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial is earnestly solicited. Nickel Silver Watch. Price Rs 14-0, now sold for Rs. 4-15-0. Superior Maharani Watch, price Rs. 17, now sold for Rs. 8-8-0. Best Wrist Watch, with leather strap, price Rs. 16, now sold for Rs. 8, Lady's size Silver Watch, price Rs. 18, now offered for Rs. 9. Fancy Gold Gilt Open Face Watch, price Rs. 20, now and for Rs. 10. Gold Gilt Hunting Watch, price Rs. 24, now sold for Rs. 12. Strong and reliable Eight-day Pocket Watch, price Rs. 26, now sold for Rs. 13. Eight-days' Wrist Watch, with leather strap price Rs. 40, now offered for Rs. 20. *Radium Pocket Watch* Price Rs. 30 now sold for Rs. 15. same *Wrist Watch* with leather Rs. 28, now sold for Rs. 14, purchaser of every pocket watch will get one fancy chain and purchaser of six at a time will get one free.

THE CENTURY WATCH AGENCY
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OF

Goods, Fixtures and Fittings, everything must be sold because we are closing the Retail Department in Bombay.

Lovely silk Clothes, Stockings, Chinaware, Kimonas, Kerchiefs, Tea sets, Brassware, etc., are marked at the most surprising low prices.

Come and take any article you like and think for yourself what its price can be reasonably cut down to—and then see the price marked, it will be less than what you value.

Prove it by a test to-day.

JAPANESE FINE ARTS
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Aug. 29th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Imports	Nil
Mid. American Spot	19.70
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	31.60
Jan.	31.80
Mar.	31.92
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. Oct.	31.35
Jan.	31.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29th;

Months	To-day's price.
Sept	19.49
Oct.	19.66
Nov.	19.81
Dec.	19.89
Jan.	19.97
Feb	20.01
Mar.	20.02
April	20.02
May	20.02
June	20.00
July	19.97

EGYPTIAN FUTURE

Liverpool, Aug. 29th.

Month.	To-day's price.
September	30.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 29th.

M G Bengal Good	15.00
" " Fully Good	15.50
" " Fine	15.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.10
" " " Fully Good	17.60
" " " Fine	17.85
" Broach Good	16.10
" " Fully Good	16 35
" " Fine	16 60

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Aug. 30th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	293 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	264,000
East Indian "	125,000
American "	2,891,000
Other "	143 000
Total Sales	19 000
East Indian Sales	1,500
Total Speculation	
" Export	
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	67,000
" " Forwarded	2,100
" " Actual Export	2,300
" " Imports	4,000
" " Speculation	
American Afloat	170,000
East Indian Afloat	14,000
Total Afloat	260,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 29th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4 000
" Forwarded	56,000
" Imports	91,000
" Stock	811,000
Actual Weekly Sales	19,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloths:—Featureless.
Yarns :—Slow Irregular.

Water Twist	8/4
Printers Cloth	84

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " to Continent	34,000
Futures at New York Oct	31.54
" " Jan	31.80
" " March	31.99

New York and New Orleans markets are closed on Saturday and Monday

Spot Cotton at New York	32.05
" " Orleans	31 25
Future at New Orleans Oct.	31 41
" " Jan	31 46
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	19½
Demand Bills	4.20 50
Silver Commercial Bars	105½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	40.000
" Exports to Great Britain	56 000
" " to France Continent	74,000
" " to Japan	226,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	610,000
" " at Interior Ports	4,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 29th.

Bankers 3%	61 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	55
" 3 months hence	56 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Declined owing to Bull realizing—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	54
Rupee Paper 3½ %	66
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3 %	53½
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	34.68

London, Aug. 30th.

Bankers 3%	61 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	55
" 3 months hence	56 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Idle.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	54
Rupee Paper 3½ %	66
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66
Government Securities 3 %	53½
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	34.68½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 29th.

5½ % 1925—1945	98½
4½ % 1925—1945	82½
5 % Now	98 9/16

London Aug. 30th

5½ % 1925—1945	98½
4½ % 1925—1945	82½
5 % Now	98 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug 29th.

WHEAT.

Ontario Santa Fe—63½ lbs.	62
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	59
Australian	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	960
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Quoted	960
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Value	1080
Tone of Linseed :—Dull.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Jan-Feb. Hull Sellers	820
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Value	460
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	980

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£100
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£99
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metals	14
Hard Spelter	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Not quoted.
Tone :—No Offers. Nothing doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Value	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/1½

London, Aug. 30th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	59
Australian	61
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quoters	2,575,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	960
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Quoted	960
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RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Value	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Value	2/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

The cotton market opened firm this morning and prices shewed an upward tendency. F. G. Broach April-May 1,920, opened at Rs. 560, and advanced to Rs. 566. Our local "Bears" and some Japanese houses came out to sell at this rate, with the result, that a substantial decline in the prices was registered on heavy offerings the market eased off to Rs. 540.

So far as most of the factors regulating the prices of cotton remain as at present, it is a much safer policy to sell in a strong market than to buy in a flat one.

Subsequently, prices witnessed some improvement and went upto Rs. 548 and ultimately F. G. Broach closed at Rs. 543.

At Colaba, the market shewed signs of weakness. F. G. Broach opened at Rs. 544 and, at once, declined to Rs. 534 owing to large operations of a Marwari "Bear." From this point, there was again a slight recovery which was not sustained, and ultimately, the market closed at Rs. 536. Unless the demand for spot cotton continues, we do not think the present rates can be sustained. There was a good enquiry for spot cotton by Mills and Japanese houses.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs:
Fully Good Broach	..	.. April-May ..	536
Fully Good Broach	..	.. September ..	330
Fine Oomras	..	.. September ..	406
Good Southerns	..	.. Sept.-Oct ..	497
Fine Oomra	..	.. Dec-Jan. ..	426
" Bengal	..	.. " ..	543

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 1st SEPT. 1919.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May ..	332,422
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	Sept. ..	405,500
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	Sept. ..	415

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	349	337	322	Ready
M.G Sind Punjab	..	349	337	322	"
M.G. Oomras No. 8	416	415	397	..	"
Central Provinces	445	430	412	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	437	422
M.G. Southerns	..	..	447	..	"
Dhowginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p m. on 30th Aug. 1919.

Cotton	1,884	bales
Wheat	9,271	Cwts.
Linseed	3,488	"
Rape, etc.	383	"
Gingellyseed	304	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	2,402	"
Castorseed	2	"
Rice	136,935	"
Myrabolams	300	"
Cottonseed	5,538	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	2,078	"
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 1st. 6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms: Rs as p.	Rail Delivery: Rs as p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-35	66 0 0	....
" " Cawapore 70-30	67 0 0	....
" Karachi Bangia	68 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	....
" " Cawapore	17 0 0	....
" Yellow Cawapore	18 0 0	....
Linseed Brown Bold	21 0 0	22 0 0
" " Thin	21 0 0	21 12 0
Teelseed White 85-15	110 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	100 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	95 0 0	....
" Black	95 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	22 0 0	23 0 0
Groundnuts	115 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	0 0 0	....
Barley	42 0 0	....
Castorseed	95 0 0	....

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept 1st.

	Rate: Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 3 6
Shapurji No. 10½	1 9 0
Currimbhoy No 12½	1 9 0
Light House No. 6½	0 12 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 1st

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 0 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1 10 1/16
Fcs. Demand	2023
American Dollars	2/6½
Hongkong	212½
Shanghai	212½
Japan	1234
Singapore	113

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 87/12.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10 7/16.
D. D. on France 310.
Credit 3 Msd/a 331.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 121.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 114.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 210.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 123.
D. D. on New York Rs. 259.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,875, Swan 775, Simplex 740, Shapurji 222/8, Madhowji 2,915, By. Dyeing 1,860, Currimbhoy 485, Kastoorchand 1,510, Cen. India 2,775, Century 562/8, Crescent 267/8, David 780, Fazulbhoy 950, Finlay 670, Ind. Malwa 340, Kohinoor 1,840, Cen. Mining 40, Katni Ord. 337/8, Katni Defd. 1,750, Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Ord. 238, Tata Defd. 1,185, Tata Oil 890, Tata Hydro 1,390, Tata Bank 77, By. Burma 1,045, Bt. Burma Petro 25, By. Tramway 817/8, By. Steam 477/8, Bt. India General Insurance 20 pr, New India Insurance 47 pr, Scindia Steam 33 pr, Jupiter Insurance 20 pr, Vulcan Insurance 12 pr.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation paid to buyers
	Rs.		Rs	
Andhra Valley O 600	1 000	..	6%	1,625
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000	..	4%	725
Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	845
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	4
Bananuja ..	5	..	4%	5½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	..	60 nom.
Badham Pile ..	75	..	10	105
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	..	Nil	80
Ev Burma T. Corporta ..	125	..	15	1 045
By. Burma T. Corporta New Issue Rs. ..	125	..	..	400 p.m
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct	..	25
By. Electric Supply Pand T. Co. Ltd. C.	100	..	6	184
" " P	100	..	10	215
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	40	..	2	10
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug	150	2,050
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept. Oct.	12½ 6%	477½ 230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10	..	2	55
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	..	4	40
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	500	April	62%	610
The Eastern O	15	..	5%	20
Chemical Co. Ditsh	1½	..	Nil	50
Indian Cement Co. O	250	..	20	760
P	100	..	5	337½
Katni Cement D	40	..	44%	1,750
	100	..	7½	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co O	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Jowi's Mag. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	200%	195
Kimp & Co.	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Sanding Rs. 75	200	..	..	140
Marsha & Co.	100	July	8	92
McKennet Ltd. ..	100	..	20	225
Marsland Price Co	100	..	4%	84
Marsland Price Co. ..	100	..	7½	76
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	238
Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	20%	550
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Nil	42½
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept	45	945
Shivrajpur Syndetc.	10	..	4	42½
Sirdar Carbae Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug	35%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	100
Swadeshi Stores ..	100	Sept.	20%	150
Tata Iron&Steel Co. O	75	Sept	8	228
P	150	Mar.-Sept	8%	140
Tata Iron Or (Rl)80	75	..	..	120
" Dit (")100	400	..	..	565
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan	8%	1,250
P	1 000	Jan	7	1,005
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	..	100	1 prem
Tata Hydro Deb. con Fs	1 000	April-Oct	12½	6% prm.
Thacker & Co. ..	50	June	30%	270
Telephone Co ..	50	..	8	300
Tata Oil Mills Co.	100	..	..	300 premium

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May	27	510
Albert Karrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	900
Bellary Dress ..	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City ..	250	Oct.	20	150
Ford ..	675	Nov.	60	600
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6	45
Harvey and Sabbaiy	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivaji Press ..	100	Aug.	15	175
Jumna Ging. & P.Co. Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	850
Karachi Press Co. ..	500	..	40	700
Mahmudpura Gin. ..	100	..	20	100
Mahsva ..	250	Oct.	Nil	100
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	100
New Best Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	200	1,200
New Motwali Co. ..	500	Nov.	70	600
New Bazar ..	250	Oct.	20	250
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.	60	745
Sind ..	1,000	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City ..	250	Oct.	10	140
Vakhat U. P. Co o 100 ..	500	Sept	60	510

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face Value.	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation paid to buyers
	Rs			Rs
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	10%	230
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	110%	2 205
Bank of Bengal ..	200	Jan.-July	17½	1,230
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	170
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,400
Central Co-op. Bk. Rs. 50	50	..	8%	50
Comml. Bk. of India Ltd. Rs. 50	50	..	7%	62
National Financing	25	Feb.-Aug	8%	25
The Tata Ind. Bk. Rs 75	75	..	..	77
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	20	April-Oct.	165%	870½
Eastern Bank. Ld. £4	10	..	7%	100
Mercantile Bank ..	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" .. 12½ P	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	125	..	33%	113
National Bank of India £125	625	..	20%	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½	115
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry.	100	do.	12½	175
Amalner Bopla ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	12½	115
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	100
Dharwar-Kittur ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	6 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	12½	90
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Gujarat Ry ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Deab ..	100	Jan.-July	12½	95
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4 %	90
Madra Bhoa Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	77
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	94
Pachora Jammer ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sasa Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	12½	95
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct	5 %	90
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec	5 %	145
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	105
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug	9½ %	575
The Khuina Bhagir ghat Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct	120	1,500
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	..	100
Akola ..	100	..	5	125
By Cotton Manufg.	500	..	50	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.	80	1,860
Bombay United ..	250	..	25	1,185
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	50	425
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	20½	562½
Central India C. ..	500	May-Nov.	210	2,775
Central India P. ..	100	May-Nov.	5%	430
Chhna ..	1,000	April-Oct.	50	800
Colaba Land & Mill ..	70	..	40	2,400
Coorla ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	950
Crescent ..	100	do.	25	267½
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	30	405
David ..	250	do.	20	780
Dawn ..	730	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	15	325 xd
Emperor Edward ..	200	do.	25	321½
Fazulbhoy ..	500	Mar-Sept.	75	950
Framji Petit ..	250	May	75	1,630
Finlay Mills ..	1,000	April-Oct.	Nil	670
Gold Mohor ..	250	..	125	1,300
Globe ..	500	..	Nil.	126
Hindustan ..	100	..	Nil.	1,100
Hyderabad ..	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	12½	225
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept	100	2250
Indo-China Mfg. ..	250	..	..	255
Indore Malwa ..	1	April-Oct.	17½	340
Jamshed Manufg. ..	750	Mar. Sept.	Nil.	900
Jewraj Balloo ..	1 000	April Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar. Sept.	Nil	1,570
Khandesh ..	1 000	June-Dec.	10	1,470
Khatao ..	1 000	June-Dec.	70	5 500
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,840
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1 000	Mar Aug	150	1,900
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apr	125	2 015
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	1 670
Madras United ..	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1 000
Manockji Petit ..	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,050
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do.	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1 000	..	400	3,000
Nawab of Cambay	1 000	April-Oct.	50	400
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	440
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,725
Pabaney ..	250	..	Nil.	225
Pearl ..	250	..	25	245
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept	10	170
Planet Mill ..	100	..	5	155
Premier ..	55	..	Nil	92½ prm
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July	..	120
Sassoon Cotton ..	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills ..	100	..	..	222½
Sholapore ..	1 000	do.	250	2,000
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec	100	750
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,950
Swan ..	100	Oct.	Nil.	775
Swadeshi ..	100	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,075
Tata O	500	..	8½	1,245
Tata P	500	..	6	1,200
Union Mill ..	500	..	..	600
Vishan Cotton O	500	..	75	1,125
P	500	..	7	500
Western India ..	1 000	..	150	715
Mysore Spinning ..	316	Feb.-Aug	10%	625

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bomaby, as on 30th August, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital ..	..	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	..	1,10,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	3,84,84,273	
" Deposits at Branches	72,04,240	
		4,57,88,513
Other Deposits ..	..	22,92,31,056
Post Bills ..	..	4,556
Sundries ..	..	15,76,565
	Rs. ..	29 70,02,810

ASSETS.

Government Securities	3,32,92,800
Other authorised Securities ..	15,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities ..	2,44,33,935
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities ..	3,36,85,121
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,79,39,480
Dead Stock ..	15,53,288
Stamps	10 870
Bullion	..
Balances with other Banks ..	4,89 998
Sundries	5,72,114
Cash	10,56,54,115
Rs. ..	29,70,02,810

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A VICAR.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Thursday, a case of great interest to the Roman Catholic community of Salsette, came off before Mr. Carter, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bassein Prant, at the Palli Hill Court, Bandra.

In this case Rev. N. F. A. Monteiro, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church, Marol has charged (1) Alexander Pimenta, clerk, Government Stationery Department, Town Hall and (2) Bernard Pimenta, Legal Department, Secretariat, under Sections 447, 500, 506 and 504, I. P. C.

The complainant in his complaint has made allegations against the accused to the following effect:—

That he is the Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist. On Sunday, the 10th day of August 1919, he had convened a meeting of the Deputies of the Parish Church, to consider the question of funds for a new cemetery sanctioned by the Assistant Collector. At this meeting, it is alleged, the accused who had no "locus standi" there, all of a sudden, grossly and violently, and without any assignable reason, maliciously used insulting and defamatory language towards him thus: "What a liar you are. You are a worthless chap. A shameless priest, a robber, you are a paid servant, you have cheated Government. I wonder how you receive communion every day."

Similarly accused No. 2 spoke as follows: "We have no trust in you, you have cheated Government. You have robbed Rs. 500 from Juvem", Accused No. 1, it is alleged, further intimidated the complainant with the threat: "Take care, the matter will not stop here, you will find your neck in the trap." The complainant said that on previous occasions both the accused had insulted him, but he had borne the indignities patiently, in the hope that accused would come to their senses. But as their conduct was becoming worse, it was his painful duty to have recourse to law, and that too with the permission of the Bishop of Damaun.

The evidence for the prosecution having been heard, charges against the accused were framed under Sections 500 and 447, I. P. C., namely defamation and trespass.

Mr. [illegible] pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Vallig, Solicitor, defended the accused.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31.

S S Olympia—Angelatos, Liverpool, July 1
S S Canara—Davidson, Sourabaya.
S S City of Cairo—Dowse, Liverpool, Aug 9.
S S Taroba—Sulivan, Durban, Aug. 2.
Sept. 1st.
S S Glensloy, Edward, Malta, Aug. 14.
S S Innsbruck—Cassisto, Trieste, Aug. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1st.

S S Dilwara—Babb, Shanghai, etc.
S S Alesia—Stephen, Calcutta.
S S Shwedagon—Goodbody, Rangoon.
S S Tysla—Hansen, Madras, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Wahehe—Mackenzie, London.
S S War Isis—Mrtchell, London.
S S Penrose—Coleman, Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Indus Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Hosei Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Innsbruck for Sydney.

S S Wahehe:—The B I S N Coy's steamer, Wahehe, 3991 tons, Captain D. Mackenzie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London via Port Said, with same bottom cargo.

S S War Isis:—The B I S N Coy's steamer War Isis, 1343 tons, Captain J. Mitchell, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo.

S S Penrose:—The W. & A. Graham Coy's steamer Penrose, 2463 tons, Captain T. Coleman will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Canara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Canara, 3889 tons, Captain C. Davidson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sourabaya, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Olympia:—The steamer Olympia, 2397 tons, Captain G. Angelatos, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Liverpool, with ballast, which port she had left on 11th July.

S S City of Cairo:—The City Line steamer City of Cairo, 5092 tons, Captain B. Dowse, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers which port she had left on 19th ultimo.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Coy's mail O. Sulvan, arrived in harbour on Sunday from mail steamer Taroba, 3657 tons, Captain J. R. Durban via Delagoabay, Mozambique, Zanzibar and Mombassa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Glensloy:—The W & A Graham coy's steamer Glensloy, 2342 tons, Captain R. Edward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Malta, with ballast, which port she had left on 14th ultimo.

S S Innsbruck:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Innsbruck, 4267 tons, Captain M. Cossisto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 10th ultimo.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Coy's steamer Shwedagon, 1999 tons, Captain T. A. Goodbody, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Tysla:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Tysla, 2691 tons, Captain M. B. Hansen, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Madras and Calcutta via Colombo, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 1st September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Offside				
Pondua	Zanzibar	11-8-19	..	M M & Co
B Zamora	Port said	5-9-19	..	Ralli Bros.
O & E				
Hosei Maru	Kobe	8-9-19	..	N Y Kaisha
G Dwarka	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
H Bahreia	Aden	N F	..	M & Co
H Ismailia	N F	N F	..	M & Co
Dumra	P Gulf	N F	..	M M & Co
L Furness	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
N Homer City	Hull	14-8-19	..	Graham & Co
O War Isis	London	2-9-19	..	D R I M
P Tenshin Maru	Kobe	10-9-19	..	N Y

JUVENILE SMOKING BILL.

APPROVED BY BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, presiding, when further consideration was given to the Bill for the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking, which would be taken up for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council, introduced by the Hon. Major C. Fernandes. The Corporation unanimously approved of the Bill.

The Corporation resumed discussion on the letter written by the Hon. Secretary, Indian non-official Members' Association of the Bombay Legislative Council, asking for their opinion on the Bill for the Prevention of Juvenile Smoking which had been introduced by the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes.

Lt.-Col. H. Gidney had proposed, and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded, that the Corporation approved of the principle underlying the Bill.

Mr. N. M. Joshi supported the proposition, but took exception to some clauses of the Bill.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said the whole of the Presidency was indebted to the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes for introducing the Bill. He wanted the word "eating" also to be included in the Bill amongst the offences, as the practice was growing in his community of late.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said excessive smoking was certainly harmful to juveniles, but he doubted whether the practice could or should be put down by legislation. He wanted to know whether any facts had been produced to prove that juvenile smoking had increased in the Presidency. But whatever it might be the practice could not be stopped by legislation. Of late years people had taken to foreign tobacco smoking because they preferred cigarette smoking to *bidi* smoking. But if smoking was harmful, so was drink, and more so, but the gentlemen who had supported the Bill would be the last persons to bring any legislation into force to check excessive drinking. If the Bill were passed it would either prove a dead letter or a measure for petty tyrannies in the hands of the police. They were complaining of the activities of the C.I.D., and the measure introduced by Major Fernandes would be an additional handle to them for petty *zulum*. The letter also was not from the Hon. Secretary of the Association, but from the Assistant Hon. Secretary of the Indian Non-official Members' Association, as it was stated. The measure proposed by Major Fernandes was not capable of doing good to the public, but they would be only interfering with the rights of the public

"THE RIGHT THING."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla supporting said the public should be thankful to Dr. Fernandes; the speaker had no doubt that the measure would retard smoking to a great extent, and he had done the right thing in bringing this measure before the Council. The Hindu community was the worst culprit in this respect and the speaker had seen small boys smoking during the school recess hours. The question they had to consider was whether the Bill would check smoking among juveniles, and the speaker had no doubt that it would.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved a rider to the proposition to add the words at the end "without committing themselves to any expression of opinion on the subject."

Lt.-Col. Gidney accepted the rider.

Dr. D. B. Master said it was the parents who set a bad example to their children, for 90 per cent. of the children smokers had also their parents as smokers of tobacco. He thought the measure deserved their support.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla supported the proposition, and said smoking and drinking had bad effects on the health of the children. They were responsible for the health of the people of the city and they must, therefore, support the measure for putting down smoking. Every boy worker in the Bombay Mills was a smoker, and the Bill would fulfil the object it had in view. He thought that smoking was not only harmful to children but to grown up men also, and he earnestly appealed to the members of the Corporation to try and give up smoking.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the harassment complained of by Mr. Sethna was common to all such measures, and that was no reason why they should reject the proposition. If the evil were checked it would do a great deal of good to the community, as he was afraid the evil was advancing rapidly. Smoking was thought to be very fashionable, and it was taking great strides among the juveniles. Even drinking was very fashionable a few years ago, but now the whole America had gone "dry", and he hoped the time would come when smoking would also disappear to a great extent.

Mr. P. Anstey said Col. Gidney's speech was marked by a certain amount of exaggeration, and there was an idea that the measure should be extended to grown up people. He himself was doubtful of the effects of nicotine on juveniles as had been stated by the protagonists of the Bill. Evil effects of smoking were only discernible where there was excessive smoking, but those who were moderate smokers, like the speaker, did not suffer from the bad effects at all. In an overwrought civilisation like theirs smoking acted as a great soothing influence. He, however, admitted that what was good for adults was not good enough for children but there were also many other vices to be checked. He, supported the Bill although he wanted the age limit to be lowered to 15 years.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji supported the motion as a medical man, although he did not feel inclined to quote poetry in support of his contention, as some members had done. He had been observing the evil effects of smoking in the course of his long and varied practice and he felt convinced they should give their support to the measure.

Mr. J. B. Petit said there was no provision in the Bill for the punishment of the juvenile offenders themselves. He supported the Bill however, although the contention that the law would be an interference with the rights of the public was untenable, as every law was an interference with their rights.

Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya also supported the measure. He said tuberculosis was on the increase among bidi-makers, and those who smoked bidis, might get tuberculosis, conveyed through the bidis. He had also seen many other diseases transferred through smoking which had bad effects on the health of the children.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said Dr. Fernandes had not done a great service to the public so much as to the doctors in the Corporation by giving them an opportunity of ventilating their views. Why had they not given their advice some ten years ago, but had waited for so many years? Even the doctors themselves recommended smoking for patients who were suffering from asthma, and he for one did not see any bad effects from smoking.

TOBACCO—THE WICKED WEED.

Dr. Sukhia said the advocacy of Lt.-Col. Gidney had reminded him of the proverb that what the preacher had preached was for others to follow and not for the preacher himself. (Laughter). He supported the Bill whole-heartedly, and he felt great pity for those of his friends who smoked and for whom he had a great regard. Why had the House of Commons prohibited smoking in the gallery and the chamber? Because, they thought that tobacco was rightly called the 'wicked weed' and he thought the principle of the Bill should be accepted.

Dr. Fernandes said he only wanted to teach two or three points. It had been authoritatively proved by medical men that smoking retarded the mental and physical growth of young persons, and young men were able to do more work, both mental and physical, when they abstained from smoking. In many countries similar measures had been introduced with a view to protecting the younger generation. In Japan there were two measures, one for the prevntion of smoking and another for the prevention of drinking among juveniles, and he proposed to bring a Bill with the latter object, in course of time. He thought the measure would strengthen the hands of parents who wanted to prevent their children from smoking, and many parents had expressed to the speaker their great satisfaction at the Bill. Boys of the mill labourer class spent a good deal of their income on tobacco and that should be prevented for their own good. As regards Mr. Sethna's complaint that the letter was not written to the Corporation by the hon. secretary, Indian non-official Members' Association of the Bombay Legislative Council, but by the Assistant Secretary, the speaker said both the Hon. Secretaries were absent from India, and most of the work was done by Mr. A. V. Thakkar, who was so well known to the public, the Assistant Secretary, and he forwarded the Bill to the Corporation for their opinion. The speaker did not see any harm in this procedure, and wondered why Mr. Sethna wanted to wash all the dirty linen of the Association in public. Did Mr. Sethna want to throw out the Bill simply because it was not forwarded by the right person, or were they going to discuss the question on its own merits?

Dr. R. T. Nariman admitted that he was a smoker and was born when his father was only eighteen. (Laughter.). He did not, however, see any harm in smoking.

AMENDED MOTION PASSED.

After the proposer had replied to the debate the motion was put to the vote, as amended by Mr. Mody, and passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

CAPT. J. K. NARIMAN, I. M. S.

Capt. J. K. Nariman, I.M.S., who has been promoted Major, has the distinction of being one of the few medical men, European or Indian who joined active military duty with the commencement of hostilities. He has been in several parts of France, Africa, Syria and Egypt with the various Field Forces throughout the "duration" with the exception of a couple of months' leave. Some of Major Nariman's curious war relics were exhibited in the War Exhibition of Bombay.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

It is definitely understood that the Indian Currency Committee will meet in London on the 20th September, after the recess.

MARATHA STUDENTS' UNION.

A gathering of the Maratha students in Bombay colleges was held on Friday last under the presidency of Dr. Mackichan at the Y.M.H.A.'s Hall near Girgaum Post Office. Mr. Karnekar, one of the secretaries, in his speech said that along with the usual objects of every gathering, the special objects of that gathering were to establish a Maratha Students' Union and Maratha Students' Co-operative-loans-Association.

Dr. Mackichan in the course of his speech, said that the Maratha community with its vast population in Maratha belonged to a warrior race and that the Marathas had been not only noted for their bravery in the past but even recently in the great European war they had displayed splendid valour. He also observed that they were educationally backward as compared with other advanced communities. Besides, he continued, their condition was very peculiar in this that there was no middle class among them, there were the princes of one extreme and very poor farmers at the other; there was no commercial class as such and most of them were agriculturists. But it was a good sign that they were exerting themselves to come into their own. It was really a fact that owing to the scarcity in Bombay and owing to their poverty, most Maratha students found it very hard to get residential quarters at reasonable rent and the colleges could not make provision for the accommodation of all. Under these circumstances, he hoped that the Maratha Students' Union would be doing a great service, if they could succeed in establishing a Maratha students' hostel. He wished them Godspeed in their endeavours. After his speech, the scheme of the Constitution of the Union was read and the Union was duly established. Dr. Mackichan having been elected permanent President, Mr. V. M. Pavar, General Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. A. S. Chavan, the auditor and Messrs. Karneskar and R. B. Shinde, secretaries from among the students. The Maratha Students' Co-operative-loans-Association was also formed at the time.

FACTORY OF THE FUTURE

Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree has a most suggestive article in "The Factory of the Future." It should be widely read and then put into being says "Public Opinion."

A Dream of a Factory.

"I began to dream of the kind of factory I should like to have, if I could conduct things just in my own way. I am going to content myself with telling you my dream.

"First of all I realised that business should be a form of national service. We should not go into it merely to make money, but keep the idea of service constantly before us. Our aim should be to produce articles of use to the community under satisfactory conditions, and place them on the market at a reasonable price. While no business could continue unless it were run on sound economic lines, *we should always strive to subordinate the claims of industry to the claims of citizenship.* And as I planned my ideal factory, I resolved to bear that principle in mind.

The Building and its Equipment.

"*First I began to plan a great building.* It occurred to me that my factory need not be so ugly as many existing factories. I would get an architect to draw its outlines and proportions so skilfully as at least to make it pleasing to the eye, and not a blot on the landscape. I would plant creepers to claimb up its walls, and surround it with gardens and playing-fields. I would do my best to prevent smoky chimneys.

"Again, as *I should want to get hold of the best type*, who came from good homes and were neat and clean, I would take all possible pains in the planning of the inside arrangements of my factory. I would have suitable amenities—cloak-rooms with hot-water pipes just above the floor, so that clothes could be aired, and, in case of wet weather, dried, ready to put on again when the time came. There should be little racks over the hot pipes, on which boots and shoes could be dried. Slippers should be forthcoming for people who got their feet wet, and a number of umrellas in case of emergency.

The Workrooms.

"Good lavatory accommodation, with hot water and towels, all conforming to a very high standard of cleanliness, would be essential. Even indoors equipment would need careful consideration. I decided, in my dream, to enlist the services of a good dressmaker, who would design overalls that any girl might be pleased to wear, and that would help her to take a pride in herself and her work.

"As for the workrooms, they should have a beauty of their own. They should not suggest workhouses or penal institutions. I would call in men of artistic ability to supply a colour scheme which was pleasing and which harmonised with the building.

"Dr. Kent, the famous scientist, once told me how many factors affect the health of the workers. The noise and turmoil of factories, for instance, were often injurious to them. So I resolved that an engineer should go all round my workrooms everywhere trying to deaden the throb of the machiney—and, at the same time, to banish every offensive smell.

A First-rate Canteen.

"I next reflected that it is impossible to get more energy out of a man than is put into him, and that it can only be put into him through the alimentary canal. So I would have a first-rate canteen in my factory. I would do more than supply the bodies of the employees with a certain number of calories of fuel energy.

"I recalled the rush and scramble of popular cafes in London, and I knew that the meals I ate there did me very little good. So my canteen should be restful and pleasant in appearance, that the hour spent there by the workers might be a time of real recreation. After all, the dinner-hour is the one substantial break between two solid shifts of work, and I shold want my people to work as well in the afternoon as in the morning I would pay for the building, heating, lighting, and equipment of the place, and I would ask the workers to pay for the service and for the cost of the food, and, through an appointed committee, to unite with the head of the canteen in making the whole thing a success.

Keep them Healthy.

"From this I turned to another aspect of health. I would appoint a works' doctor to be in attendance every day, and I would do my best to find a really sympathetic man. Then, in view of the extreme importance of clear vision, I would have an oculist to test every worker's eyes without charge, and to fit him up with glasses if necessary. There should be a good dentist, and a competent nurse, and there shou'd be plenty of rest rooms.

"In all these things I would try to keep the balance between myself as a citizen and myself as a business man. From each standpoint I wanted my people to be vigorous, alert, and healthy, both good workers and good citizens.

The Administration.

"As to the administration of my business, I should first of all gather round me men of the right type with ideals and principles similar to my own. For the highest posts, I would secure the very best men I could lay my hands on, and pay them whatever was necessary. Whether I paid my best men one, or two, or three thousand a year would matter infinitely less than whether they were the *right* men, men who not only had first-class business ability, but sincere belief in human brotherhood.

The Need for Gentle Folk.

"As for managers, foremen and forewomen, I would only employ gentle folk. I mean gentleman and gentlewomen. I would not care what rank of life they came from if they answered to that definition in the best and truest sense. I should tell them that my ideals were high, and could only be realised with their help, that if they failed me, I failed.

"Each of them should be a leader; and he who leads must be in the van, and know the right way. Human beings may be driven, but not encouraged by those who lag behind.

The Waiting-room.

"One indispensable thing in my ideal factory would be a really good works employment department. A worker should be made to feel, from the very beginning of his career, that people acknowledged his claims as an individual human being. When enquiring about work a newcomer should be shown into a comfortable, well-furnished waiting-room, and the employment officer should be sympathetic and kindly. Boys and girls, men and women, should all be received politely, and after engagement presented to the head of the department which they entered, not in a haphazard fashion, perhaps by a mere lad, but with all due courtesy, by a gentleman or gentlewoman.

How to Pay for it.

"I knew that employers had access to no bottomless supply of wealth, out of which to meet any deficit occasioned by too rash an attempt to realise Utopia. I should have to make my money in my business, day by day. To meet an increased wage bill, and the cost of other improvements, I should have to depend on one of four sources—(1) the consumer, (2) my own profits, (3) my own organising ability and initiative, and (4) the energy and efficiency of my workers."

Human Daring.

"If Mr. Hawker and Sir John Alcock set up afresh a pattern of the human daring without which there is no progress, the great airship typifies the work of science in which human daring and the human intellect together issue. Man has a firm hand on the most elusive element; and we may be proud that Britain has so signally tightened the grasp. The designers, builders, and crew of the conqueror deserve the warm thanks and congratulations of us all," says the *Star*.

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY—SEPT. 3.

HANDICAPS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

Handicaps for first day Poona races 3rd September:—

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Little Trout 9-8, Miss Rollestone 8-7, Margreen 8-8, Mazboot 8-5, Dorania 8-6, Fine Trout 7-9, Premiere 8-3, Dunskey 8-4, Binfield Grove 7-7, Dori 8-12, Fire Finch 8-2, Enchantment 7-4, We Two 8-12, Donna Inez 7-12, Nerissa 7-3, Cicatrix 8-11, Hucko 7-10, Lucky Queen 7-2, Symrex 8-8, Hello Kells 7-9.

Top Weight not accepting weights to be raised 2 lbs.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Antic 9-7, Servjan 8-9, Checkmate 8-4, Billy Bawn 9-4, Stageland 8-9, Motor Wraafi 7-12, King's Head 9-3, Spearwood 8-8, Niji 7-8, Tara Pine 9-2, Firpo 8-7, First Exchange 7-4, Crushed Glass 9-0, Miss Glad Eyes 8-6, Arles 7-0, Corneto Court 8-13, High Life 8-6, Rosemorder 7-0, Belle Syme 8-12, Romanesque 8-6, Japonette 6-13, Rajoo 8-11, Fancy Fair 8-0, Negligee 6-11, South Star 8-10, Mirabelle 8-6, Explosive 6-10, Quite Dark 8-10, Final Proof 8-4, Lucky Thought 6-7, Sospello 8-9, Belle Voyageuse II. 8-4.

Final forfeits for above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m., to-day.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE BALDAOLE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Tootsie, Foolish Fancy, Vice Chamberlain Tollendal, Stop Watch and Bellicose.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Renette, May Lass, Pahari, Millmount, Oregon Pine, Mount Diablo, Tommy Atkins and Glass Rock.

CRICKET IN POONA'

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA VS. DECCAN COLLEGE.

A cricket match was played on the 29th August, between the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and The Deccan College on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana ground and it ended in a draw. The scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Barve 0, Sahasrabudh 30, Bhusari 13, Godbole 59, Jadhav 2, Pardeshi 5, Sudame 33, Dhatak 19 not out, Kapade 4, Khandale, Kispeker did not bat, extras 16, total 179.

DECCAN COLLEGE.

Rajadhyaksha 17, Curshedji 15, Mane 21, Marathe 29 not out, Bajina 0, Sholapur 15 not out, rest did not bat, extras 10, total 107.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA VS ANGLO-PORTUGUESE INSTITUTE.

A whole day cricket match was played between the Catholic Gymkhana of Bombay and the Anglo-Portuguese Institute of Poona on the ground of the Elphinstone Cricket Club on Sunday the 31st August, and resulted in a win for the Catholic Gymkhana by 124 runs.

The outstanding feature of the day's game was the fine batting displays of Faria and Quiterio and the remarkable stand made by the latter and Newman D'Souza who added 100 runs after the fall of the 4th wicket and remained undefeated to the end.

Both Quiterio and Faria played exhilarating cricket and hit all round the wicket in magnificent style.

The Gymkhana compiled the valuable total of 208 runs for the loss of 4 wickets when the innings were declared closed.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

John D'Souza 0, J. Faria 51, J. F. Paes 20, Cyriaco D'Souza 16, Newman D'Souza 41, not out, Quiterio 66 not out, C. Coutinho, L. Bunyan, R. B. da Costa, A. Braganza N. D'Souza, did not bat, extra 14, total 208.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE INSTITUTE

1st Innings:—L. D'Souza 0, C. D'Souza 16, D. Gracias 4, J. Perry 22, B. D'souza 11, L. Extross 2, A. Saldanha 7, A. Falcao 1, S. Castill 5, J. Lopes 0, F. Fernandes 0, extras 16, total 84.

2nd Innings:—L. D'Souza 5, C. D'Souza 0 D. Gracias 12, J. Perry 6, B. D'Souza 15, not out, L. Extross 6, J. Lopes 0, A. Saldanha, A. Falcao, S. Castill F. Fernandes did not bat, extras 8, total 52.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF SEPTEMBER SESSION.

The list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday, the 18th September, 1919, at 12 noon, includes the following items:—

BILLS.

1. A Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking (Bill No. I of 1919) by the Hon. Major C. Fernandes, M.D., I.M.S.—First Reading.

2. A Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in the City of Bombay (Bill No IV of1919). —Second Reading.

Notice has been received of the following motion from the Hon Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—

"That the consideration of the Bill be postponed till the next session, in order that Government may have the opportunity of considering whether, in view of what has been said in the minutes of dissent on the Select Committee's report, it is not possible to devise a different method of collecting tobacco duty without any material detriment to the interest of the Bombay Municipal Corporation."

RESOLUTIONS.

By the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. R. Godbole:—

1. "This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to take steps for the efficient and timely maintenance of all second class irrigation works in this Presidency (large and small.)"

By the Hon. Major C. Fernandes:—

2. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to hold an inquiry into the increase of leprosy in the City of Bombay and consider the question of the legislation that may be required in connection therewith."

By the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye:—

3. "This Council recommends that Government be pleased to appoint an advisory committee for the Bombay School of Art."

4. "This Council recommends that Government be pleased to make arrangements for paying Government pensioners their monthly pensions by means of postal money orders if they desire it."

By the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—

5. "This Council requests His Excellency the Governor in Council to represent to the Government of India as follows:—

(1) That inter-provincial control on movement of food-grains in India be cancelled as early as feasible;

(2) That existing restrictions against export of good-grains from India be retained by the Government of India until such time as relaxation of such restriction will not materially affect prices of food-grains in this country;

(3) That adequate steps be taken to secure from Burma at reasonable prices the quantity of rice normally required for this Presidency and that the necessary freight for same be provided as during the current season."

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

1. Memorandum from the Political Department No. 4691-W., dated 25th July 1919, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Government of India in the Home Department (War) stating that the message of congratulation conveyed in the resolution passed by the Bombay Legislative Council on the signing of the Peace Treaty by Germany will be forwarded to His Majesty's Government.

2. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. IV of 1919 (a Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in the City of Bombay.)

3. Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2045, dated 5th August, 1919, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Government Occupants (Sind) Amendment Law, 1919.

4. Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2053, dated 6th August, 1919, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bombay Port Trust (Amendment) Law, 1919.

5. Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2094, dated 13th August, 1919, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bombay Local Boards (Amendment) Law, 1919.

6. Memorandum from the Revenue Department No. 3897, dated 9th July, 1919, forwarding a petition from Rao Saheb Manaji Rajoji Kalekar and other residents of Bombay in connection with Bill No. IV of 1919 (a Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in the City of Bombay.)

7. Press Note No. 8376, dated 12th August, 1919, regarding the provision in revenue offices and in criminal courts at district headquarters of waiting accommodation for persons calling there on business.

8. Answer to question No. 15 put by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 7th July, 1919.

NEW BANK AT AHMEDABAD.

We understand that Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas, the well-known millowner of Ahmedabad, is starting a new bank to be called "The New Industrial Bank of India" with a capital of a crore of rupees. The head office of the bank will be at Ahmedabad and its main object will be to help new arts and industries of India.

PRICE OF GRASS.

In modification of Government Notification No. 3944-C.P., dated 30th December, 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the maximum price for the sale of grass at Rs. 30 per thousand pounds, in Karachi Town and Taluka, with effect from 1st September, 1919.

Any person found selling grass at a price in excess of that fixed above will be punishable under No. 11-J of the Defence of India Rules, 1915, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or to three times the price received by him for the commodity as sold, whichsoever is most.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

General meeting of Matheran Ratepayers' Association, 6-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Board of City Improvement Trust, at 4 p.m.

Dr. Joshi's lecture on "Poona Milk Supply" at Bombay Presidency Women's Council Mayo Road.—5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3.

The Mail Steamer Merkara with the outward Mails of the 14th instant is expected to arrive at 8 a.m..

FRIDAY, Sept. 5.

Bombay Garrison Artillery dance in aid of St. Dunstan's Home, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8 0	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	7 15	22 0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SETHNA.—Seth Framji Hormasji Bomanji Sethna, died at his residence Schoen Ho se, Wodehouse Road, at 9-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 30th August, 1919.

OUTWARD MAIL.

The mail steamer Khiva with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo passed Suez at 6 a.m., on Sunday the 31st idem.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The Mail Steamer Devanha which left Bombay on the 11th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Sunday, the 31st idem.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

A lecture on "The Bombay Milk Supply" will be given to the members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, to-day, at 5-30 p.m., at the Council's Office, Science Institute, Mayo Road, Bombay by Dr. Lemuel Joshi.

PEOPLE'S UNION.

A meeting under the auspices of the People's Union will be held at Khetwadi Main Road in the Native General Library Building, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, when Mr. S. K. Bole will deliver a lecture on "Solidarity".

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality on Sunday was 151 as against 72 last year and 101 in the year previous to that. There was one attack and one death from small-pox, and also one cholera attack.

A HINDU WIDOW-REMARRIAGE.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Widows' Home, Bombay, the remarriage of Bai Shantabai Bapulal belonging to Dasa Shrimali Bania Community with Mr. Maganlal Ratanchand Vaidya was celebrated on the premises of the Home on Thursday the 28th August, 1919.

ISHA HARGOVAN ARANDJI DESAI'S BOARDING HOUSE.

The following number of students from the above boarding house passed at the various University examinations:—

B.A. 1 (with 2nd class); Inter Arts 3, F.Y.C.A. 5 (two with 2nd class); 3rd year M.B.B.S. 1; Preliminary Scientific 1; Drawing Teacher 1; Matric 3.

FATAL FALL.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu boy Sadashiv Gangaram. The deceased was living with his mother on the third floor of a house and he was playing on the verandah when he suddenly fell down. The boy used to climb over the railings and look down. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

UNFORTUNATE CHILD.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Ponabai, a Hindu girl, aged two years and a half, residing at Parel Tank Road. The deceased, with other children, was playing on the road when a labour cart came that way. People shouted to the children to move away and the deceased ran into the cart suddenly, and the wheel went over it. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVER SEAS HINDU DIVISION.

Special Classes in "First Aid to the Injured" will be held under the auspices of the above Division from Sunday next the 7th September, 1919, between the hours of 2-30 and 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Municipal School in Tribhoovan Terrace on Lamington Road. Persons desiring to qualify themselves as ambulance men should enlist their names at the Brigade Headquarters in Sir Mangaldas Wadi in Lamington Road between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., and at the class room after 2 p.m., on that day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, September 1.

The market for jute shares was better today and prices firmed up considerably all round. Coals were not much in inquiry. In miscellaneous section Hume Pipe and Automatic Bolts and Nuts were in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 11-12, Bhulanbararee 47-12, Lokurka 59, Neetooria 18-4.

Jute:—Alliance 775, Auckland 528, Bally 253-8, Barnagore 291, Craig 6 prem s.l., Dalhousie 546, Fort William 530, Howrah 32-8, Kamarhatty 685, Lansdowne 436 s.l., Waverley 29-12, Lawrence 658-8, Northbrook 73, Reliance 49-10.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha Insurance 2-4 prem s.l., Automatic Bolts and Nuts 1-12 prem, Automatic Tools 1-12 prem, Bengal Brass 16-12, British Ceylon Corporation 18-4, Calcutta Metal 6-12 prem, Champaran Sugar 207-8, Dumbar Cotton 132, Hume Pipe 18-10, Indian Tanneries 14, Jhojha Cement 16-4, Lake Steam Bridge 16-2, New Savan Sugar 14, Premier Oil 18-8, Somastipur Sugar 4-8 prem, Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance 9-14, Tata Industrial Bank 6-4, Timber Traders 10-4, Thomaycroft (India) 11-8 prem.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 87-12 to Rs. 88, and small lots were done at Rs. 89-4 to 89-12.

THE ROYAL DAIMLER CAR.

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The motorist who places his name on the Daimler Waiting List for a new Car after the War, is not only patriotic—he is wise.

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ASBESTOS, RUBBER
CANVAS GOODS
MANILLA, WIRE
ROPES.

H. ADAMALLY & BROS.

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or whether you are liable to the DUTY

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 2nd September, 1919.

"TREATING AS HUMAN BEINGS"!

"As far as we are concerned, it is only fair to say that the Indians in our midst in South Africa, who form in some parts a very substantial portion of the population, are good, law-abiding, quiet citizens and it is our duty to see as he (Sir Satyendra Sinha) himself expressed it, that they are treated as human beings with feelings like our own and in a proper manner."

The passage we have quoted above is from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Burton, who, as a representative of South Africa in 1918, re-stated the concurrence of the Union Government in the Reciprocity Resolution passed by the Imperial Conference on the 27th April, 1917. It contains a testimony and a promise, which on account of their authoritative character should never be overlooked in discussions regarding the maltreatment of Indians in South Africa. The ink in which Union representatives signed their pledge was scarcely dry when the Colonial Parliament sought to settle the problem for ever by passing a death warrant for the Indian community. We recognise the opposition of the Acting Premier and the humane efforts of a few British members to defeat the present enactment. The revulsion of feeling has, however, been deep and universal in this country, and we are glad to note it has been shared by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. We would ignore the jingoistic ebullience of a paltry number in this country who suggest that the Indians, being beasts of burden, had no business to exist as a free people in a "white" colony. The deputation to Mr. Montagu which Reuter reports to-day is unique in the history of Indo-European relations in this country. We hope that just as Mr. Montagu has been impressed with the gravity of the representation and the weight of national opinion supporting it, the Imperial Government would now at least feel that it was high time for them to intervene. Mr. Montagu asked the deputation to remember that the forces arrayed against them were not the Colonial Office or Lord Buxton or the Government itself. Lord Buxton, in his capacity of Governor-General has, of course, his own limitations and he did not refuse official assent to the outrage. A statesman with a stronger sense of moral revulsion might have preferred to resign rather than endorse it; he was not equal to such a measure of protest and very few would violently quarrel with him for confirming the enactment. The Union Government are disposed, in spite of the word of caution in Parliament, to regard the issue as a secondary concern where defeat is not a challenge to their moral and legal responsibilities. The Colonial Office may not be *against* us, but is it *for* us? From the views expressed by Colonel Amery in Parliament—as also from the sentiments of Lord Milner concerning coloured people—we cannot help concluding that the Colonial Office is rather lukewarm or at least was so at a time when stern disapprobation on its part would have been of the utmost value. It is incidentally noteworthy that none of the pensioned and professional enemies of India has gone out of his way to plead in Parliament or outside it on behalf of the Indian community in South Africa where there are very few Brahmins to grind down the oppressed people.

Mr. Montagu spoke strongly in sympathy with the objects of the deputation and we are now assured that he will do his best to right the wrongs under which our fellow-countrymen are being crushed. Mr. Montagu discussed three courses of action—veto, retaliation, compromise. In deprecating the attempt to secure the Imperial veto, Mr. Montagu was saving the Imperial Government the inconveniences of a course which we strongly hold is obligatory on them in the present circumstances. It is a matter of great moment and delicacy we grant but there is a serious situation wantonly created which invites it. In strict law, the Imperial Government may do only one of two things—to intervene or to abstain, as legally they are superior to the statute-making body of the Union. It is clearly a choice of two political evils and if the oppression and despoliation of the class of his Majesty's subjects by another is adjudged to be a matter of secondary importance, the argument ceases. We cannot help feeling—and it is a feeling shared by all Indians—that in avoiding the responsibility of equal protection which the Imperial Government have through the rare exercise of the veto, there is the implication that the rights of Indians may wait and be negotiated over, and in the event of failure—here we speak from past experience—ignored. The veto is rare, but the South African atrocities are as rare in the Empire. As long ago as 1897, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain protested against the policy of ill-treatment and the oppression of Indians was considered as a serious cause for war. The Act of Union requires the avoidance of oppressive treatment of every class of his Majesty's subjects. And we cannot agree that the policy of the Union Government is not such as to justify Imperial intervention. The rights of Indian settlers lawfully residing in the colonies cannot be interminably trifled with: they have to be settled. Touching the powers of reciprocal dealing by the Government of India, Mr. Montagu said that they might demonstrate to the world the position of Indians, but would not help the Indians in South Africa. The consequences might be serious if, in a fit of passion, the Union Government were tempted to intensify the disabilities already existing and hasten the extinction of the community; but the danger is again there on the hypothesis that, in cases of atrocious oppression, the Imperial Government could only repeat their present confessed abdication of power. There is great value in publicity, especially in making known the sham of equal treatment and the power of India to take action in return. But, as Dr. Sapru pointed out, the material effect of it would be small as there is no South African community as such in India. Even if there were such a colony many would hesitate favouring harsh and exclusive treatment in spite of its didactic value in South Africa. Racial hostility is venomous in South Africa on account especially of the Boer element and there are very few of them in India to suffer by it. The course might, again, hit those who are really less hostile to Indians, and whose only fault is that of passive acquiscence in the crime. Sir William Meyer, whose love of India we are glad to infer remains staunch and true, suggested that if friendly negotiations failed the only course would be to treat South Africans in India similarly to Indians in South Africa. We hope friendly counsel will bring about a reconciliation, but in the last resort there should be reciprocal treatment which will make South Africans feel that they cannot trade or acquire fixed property or vote in India so long as Indians are dishonoured in South Africa. The steps which many Indians consider are overdue, will explode the pretensions of civilised Government in South Africa and make the South Africans face the excruciating glare of publicity. Those who still hope to see the Empire as a healthy and tolerant organisation of peoples will, by that course, certainly have a temporary disappointment which will end by South Africans accepting a more honourable code of citizenship.

Mr. Montagu advises reliance on friendly negotiations. We should be glad if that is in prospect. The Commission of Inquiry promised by the South African Government offered the best practical hope and Mr. Montagu asked the deputation to help. Mr. Gandhi wrote a few weeks ago that the Commission of Inquiry should not be lightly regarded. We are glad that what is expected is an Imperial inquiry. The Solomon Commission had the defect of being domestic and racially exclusive. Mr. Montagu has asked the Government of India to be directly represented by one official and one non-official. We notice that the official is not necessarily European and we hope advantage will be taken of the provision to appoint Indians. "Both will be chosen from those most competent to make a good case," and if that is the criterion of selection, we would remind Lord Chelmsford that the best non-official available is Mr. Gandhi himself and that in making the selection the Government should not be blinded by any motion prejudicial to the observance of that single criterion. Accepting as we do the chance of an impartial commission with adequate Indian representation—which means that it should not be less than that of European interests in South Africa—we would like the Union Government to realise the meaning of their past pledges and not shirk their responsibilities when they pass from promise to performance. Mr. Montagu made a relevant allusion to the words of Mr. Burton last year. Lord Sinha's memorandum was, from the Indian point of view inadequate and very moderate in its scope and it covered the question of trading licences, franchise, acquisition of land and railway regulations. Mr. Burton accepted the Reciprocity resolution without any reservation and speaking of the memorandum—to which Mr. Montagu made pointed reference—said: "As far as we are concerned in South Africa, we are in agreement with this Resolution and also with the proposal referring the Memorandum to the consideration of our Government and we will give it the most sympathetic consideration that we can, certainly." The sympathy has operated in the wrong way and we want the full catalogue of wrongs to be publicly brought up and effaced. We quoted in the beginning the tribute paid to the qualities of Indian settlers in South Africa by Mr. Burton himself and no civilized Government can rightly hound out a community worthy of that testimony; or, for the matter of that any community of human beings The question is simple. Are the Union Government prepared to make good their pledge? As a Government claiming to be civilised and belonging to the Imperial federation, they were ashamed of making any pledge short of what they gave in the Imperial Conference. And they must not be free to repudiate in secret what they accepted in the open. Even if good results," said Mr. Montagu, "were not obtained from the Commission —which he did not contemplate—the public recording of the Indian case must *ultimately* have good results." In matters of life and death, we dread the contingency of "ultimately." We want neither a sham nor a palliative. And if the Commission is not productive of permanent results, there will be the prolonging of agony. As a matter of fact, even without Commissions, the Union Government must accept their own words in practice and conform to the obligation of honouring the rights of British citizenship. And if the coming Commission proves a failure, it would be a calamity of the first magnitude.

Notes of the Day.

Annoyed!

The "Sunday Times" is one of the favourite organs of Lord Sydenham for the airing of Indo-British views for the deception of the British public. It now gives the really original and soul-stirring information that Anglo-Indian circles are watching the proceedings of the Joint Committee with growing misgivings. We should have thought so. Anglo-Indian circles have been making it the business of their lives to watch proceedings in connection with reform with grave misgivings. The gravity of their misgivings have of course been deepened by the presence of Indians in Britain who have had an opportunity of showing up the enemies of India who have been having a merry time of their own for more than two years. The scribe, who is obviously a scurrilous Anglo-Indian, is offended by the presence of Indian delegates and declares that their presence in Britain is most undesirable. Why not deport them? It would seem that Indians have seized the opportunity to carry on clever propaganda against British rule in India! The truth of the matter is that the dug-outs who make it the diversion of their old age to vilify the country whose salt they have eaten, are feeling rather disturbed over the work of Indian deputations and their evidence before the Joint Committee. They naturally turn against our delegates and call their evidence false and misleading. Now that the time of abuse has come, we may be sure that some good work is being accomplished by the deputations in Britain.

The "Navjivan".

The demand by the district magistrate of Ahmadabad of a deposit of Rs. 500 as security from the publisher of the "Navjivan" on the eve of its conversion into a weekly journal under the editorship of Mr. Gandhi, cannot be viewed as a creditable performance on the part of the magistrate, if, indeed, he has done it on his own responsibility and not at the instance of "higher authorities." The magistrate must have been fully aware that a journalist of the position and responsibility of Mr. Gandhi was going to conduct the paper, and yet he deemed it fair deliberately to penalise the journal at its inception, and thus to put obstacles in the way of Mr. Gandhi's patriotic mission. Mr. Gandhi, of course, is the last person to be deterred from his duty by difficulties, but seeing that the executive in this country has full discretion to impose a security or modify the previous demand *at any time* during the career of the newspaper, one would have imagined that the demand for security would have come after some alleged transgression of proprieties by the journal and not before the committal of any offence, as has been done now. Mr. Gandhi, however, will, we take it, feel less embarrassed now, as is usual with him in all his work, than if he had to work in an atmosphere of unreal security as regards Press laws. His journal will be in the same company as hundreds of other Indian journals which have to live in peril of extinction through executive fiat.

The "Englishman" on Liquor!

Lord Crewe once told the story of an Englishman who died in a foreign land where the people believed in appeasing the spirits of the departed by appropriate libations. On the spot where the Englishman lay buried, the people, according to the story, went and piously placed a bottle of whisky to pacify the turbulent spirit. The "Englishman" of Calcutta suspects that at the next meeting of the Imperial Council some mischievous extremists intend bringing a new bill "calculated to annoy and depress the European community in India and also to cause a great loss of money to some European firms." Lest the reader imagine that the allusion here is to some ordinary proposal of justice to Indians, we hasten to add that what the "Englishman" is concerned about is a Prohibition Bill in India. The idea, if the "Englishman" may be believed, began not with the mischievous extremists but with a Missionary Council in Calcutta which made the "silly" suggestion last winter. The "Englishman" is amiable enough to presume that the missionaries must have had in mind only drunken coolies. In this land of judicially enlarged spleens the "Englishman" forgets that drunken planters are more dangerous than "drunken coolies."

Official Ideals.

We have no desire to see the European community annoyed and depressed over their drinks, but if it is to the benefit of India to have prohibition, the alchoholic appetite of no special class should be allowed to defeat the reform. If such a measure is passed, it will be a reform of tremendous value. However the "Englishman" must not feel friendless. In 1917, Mr. Sarma moved that prohibition should be kept as the aim of excise policy. The Government threw out the resolution. A European official was extremist enough to say that moderate drinking did not do any harm. The Government of India might have heard something about national prohibition in the interval and, we hope, do not now consider it a preposterous idea. We have not much hope, just yet, that the Government would annoy the "Englishman" as it is feared. But cannot our contemporary refrain from insinuating even on a suggestion of this kind that the mischievous extremist wants prohibition out of a desire to annoy Englishmen and that it shows racial hostility? And it is an insult to a considerable section of Europeans in India who know the value of temperance to assume that prohibition would cause annoyance or depression to them as a community.

Bachubai Charitable Dispensary.

The success which has attended the labours of the Social Service League in the field of medical relief among the poor in this city is well illustrated in the working of the Bai Bachubai Charitable Dispensary, which, within a year of its existence, has been able to be of service to over nine thousand women, over six thousand children and over two hundred men. Unlike some other charitable dispensaries in this city this dispensary has been in the charge of Indian women doctors from the very start—a circumstance of which the institution may well be proud. The credit for the initial success of the dispensary undoubtedly belongs to the two Misses Gore, in whose honour a farewell meeting was held on Sunday on the eve of their departure to England for the prosecution of further medical studies. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and other speakers paid them a well-deserved tribute and their example will no doubt stimulate many of their sisters in Bombay and elsewhere to engage themselves in such patriotic work. The special thanks of the public of Bombay are also due to Shet Karsondas for founding so useful an institution in their midst. There is room in Bombay for many more equally public-spirited persons of means to come forward and establish such free dispensaries for the poor of this city. Much, if not all, the wealth, which men like Seth Kanji Karsondas inherit, acquire or accumulate, is derived from the sweated labours of the poor whose lot it is to toil from day to day without hope of securing their due share of the necessities, much less the good things, of life. And until a just and rational distribution of the wealth of society is secured the rich cannot make better use of their money than by devoting it to the creation and maintenance of such institutions as the Bachubai Charitable Dispensary.

Forced Labour in Gujarat

The other day we published a circular issued by the Collector of the Panch Mahals with regard to Veth i.e. forced labour in that district The Collector impressed upon the officers of all grades the necessity of taking "all possible steps to prevent all avoidable hardship to the civil population from the touring and other requisitions of Government servants." This is a step in the right direction because the prevalence of the system of Veth or forced labour has been a crying scandal. But it is not in the Panch Mahals alone that this pernicious system has been in vogue. It has been and is prevalent throughout the length and breadth of Gujarat. We trust the Collectors of others districts will follow the excellent example of the Collector of the Panch Mahals and issue circulars in their districts to the same effect. But no number of circulars can eradicate this evil, if the authorities are not ceaselessly vigilant enough to see that the instructions are carried out.

Mrs. Besant at Westminster.

"Diarist" writes as follows in the "Westminster Gazette":—

The House of Commons has seen many picturesque Eastern figures this week, but none more picturesque or more interesting than that of Mrs. Besant. I met her yesterday afternoon as she was walking towards the Central Lobby, accompanied by several Indian gentlemen, and my thoughts went back a generation to the time when I knew her first. Then she was a slim, dark-haired woman, dressed in black silk. Yesterday she presented a stouter figure, somewhat bent with her seventy-odd years. She wore a richly coloured robe—half-gown and half-cloak; but the most striking feature was her mass of closely cropped silvery white hair.

The Dev Samaj.

The Dev Samaj, which has its headquarters at Lahore, is in some respects a remarkable institution. The social and educational work of the Samaj is of a character with which there will be general sympathy even on the part of those who do not accept its religious tenets. The Samaj at present conducts no less than 21 institutions, which include two high schools for boys, one high school and one middle school for girls, four schools for depressed classes and two schools for criminal tribes. The Samaj maintains seven "nari ashrams" or homes for women, where women volunteers of the Samaj work for the amelioration of the condition of their sisters. The Samaj has been able to finance all these institutions owing to the generous support it has been receiving from its own members as well as from sympathisers all over India, Bombay counting a large proportion of the latter. The Samaj's appeal to the public for funds to raise a memorial to the Presdent-Founder and for the upkeep of it various institutions deserves support.

Post Office Fancies.

A correspondent calls attention to a strange vagary of the Post Office. According to him the Post Office which purchases for you all denominations of Government Promissory Notes somehow has an aversion to the 3 per cent. Loan. It is puzzling why Government paper of a particular value and carrying such low interest as 3 per cent. should not be freely available to the public through the Post Office. Our informant is certain there is no misunderstanding or mistake on his part.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES IN S. AFRICA.

DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

HIS RECOGNITION OF INTENSITY OF FEELING.

"COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY—BEST PRACTICAL HOPE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 1.

A deputation to-day waited on Mr. Montagu regarding the treatment of Indians in South Africa in which connection Mr. Banerjea read a statement outlining the latest position.

Sir William Meyer said that the Indian Government felt that much might be done by friendly counsel by the Imperial Government and by visits to South Africa of leading Indian representatives. If this failed the only course would be to treat the South Africans in India similarly to the Indians in South Africa.

Mr. Banerjea emphasised India's equality of status with the other parts of the Empire. He remarked that General Smuts stated in Paris that there ought to be no trouble, if the question were approached in a statesmanlike and friendly way. Mr. Banerjea endorsed the sentiment of Sir William Meyer regarding reciprocity of treatment as the last resort.

Doctor Sapru also supported reciprocity of treatment, although he admitted that the South Africans would not feel it to the same extent as the Indians because the number of South Africans in India was very small.

Mr. Montagu replying said he realised that the deputation represented the unanimity and strength of the feeling of the Indian Empire regarding this subject. He and the Indian Government sympathised with their point of view. Mr. Montagu proceeded to quote from a speech by the Hon. Mr. Henry Burton in last year's Imperial Conference agreeing to refer a certain memorandum on the subject to the South African Government and promising the most sympathetic consideration. Was it surprising, asked Mr. Montagu, after the hopeful demeanour of the South African delegates on that occasion that their first legislative action should have aroused deep feeling of emotion not only throughout India but also among those serving Indian interests? While he and Lord Sinha were in Paris they continually discussed the matter with Generals Botha and Smuts. He asked the deputation to remember that the forces arrayed against them were not the Colonial Office or the Lord Buxton or even the Government itself but certain powerful people in South Africa, and he drew attention to the "good fight which the South African Government successfully put up against the clause which it was proposed to add to the recent bill and which would have made it still more disastrous to the Indians than it was to-day."

IMPERIAL VETO-POLITICALLY UNFEASIBLE.

Mr. Montagu deprecated the attempt to secure and exercise the Imperial veto as a solution to the difficulty which was one of the proposals of the deputation. Mr. Montagu said veto would be politically unfeasible. Regarding reciprocity of treatment Mr. Montagu said it might demonstrate to the world the position of the Indians, but it would not directly help the Indians in South Africa. They would not by that means get a sympathetic consideration for Lord Sinha's memorandum upon which they had set their hearts. He therefore thought the Commission of Enquiry promised by the South African Government offered the best practical hope, and he asked the deputation to implore their friends in South Africa not to do what they did in 1914 but to state their case. Even if good results were not obtained from the Commission which he did not contemplate the public recording of the Indians" case must ultimately have good results.

"We have suggested," said Mr. Montagu, "not a domestic but an imperial enquiry one upon which not only the good relations of the members of the Empire will depend but upon which the sincerity of the welcome the Dominions gave to the representatives of India at the Imperial Conference will be decided by the world. I have therefore asked the Indian Government to be directly represented on the Commission by one official and one ono-official. Both will be chosen from those most competent to make a good case—a case upon which we have set our hearts upon winning as soon as possible. I think that that is the most hopeful method."

All speakers paid glowing tributes to the late General Botha. Mr. Montagu said that he had won the affection of all his colleagues in Paris by the possession of one of the most sympathetic personalities he had ever known, by his breadth of judgment and by the courage of his opinions.

GENERAL SMUTS TO FORM NEW CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 1.

PRETORIA.—General Smuts has accepted the invitation to form a new Cabinet.

GERMANS STILL IN LITHUANIA.

DIFFICULTY IN CLEARING THE COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

According to telegrams received from the Lithunian sources in London, despite the pledge that Germany gave to evacuate Lithuania by the beginning of October, it appears that her troops have received orders to remain and are disguising themselves in Russian uniforms. The Germans by maintaining the control of the railway between Tilsit and Chavli can transport plenty of troops and supplies to Lithuania while they send back to Germany food-stuffs, etc., stolen from the Lithuanian population. According to the best-informed opinion, it may prove a most difficult matter to clear the Germans out of Lithuania and Courland.

REPUBLIC AT PALATINATE.

A COUP OF INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 1.

PARIS.—According to a telegram from Berlin it appears that the Independent Socialists effected a coup at Ludwigshafen. They captured the post office with grenades after a number of attacks and proclaimed a provisional Palatinate Republic. The German agency insinuates that French soldiers participated. Details of the rising are not forthcoming.

The "Temps" states that it is known that the majority of the population of the Palatinate is unfriendly towards the Bavarian Government which, latterly, they have regarded as a mere dependency of Berlin.

BELA KUN'S INTERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

VIENNA.—Bela Kun and other ex-commissioners have been transferred to Castle Karlstein where the British were interned during the war.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF FREIDRICH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 1.

COPENHAGEN.—Unconfirmed reports from Budapest say the Friedrich Government has resigned.

STERN FIGHTING FOR KEMTSA.

LOYAL RUSSIANS ROUT BOLSHEVIKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

ARCHANGEL.—A stern fighting is reported on the railway cront in which two hundred Australians are helping the exhausted and loyal Russians. The town of Kemtsa after being heavily bombed from the aeroplanes was carried by the infantry supported by heavy gun-fire. Three hundred and fifty Bolsheviks surrendered with all their artillery and stores. The fighting continues.

CAPTURE OF EMPTSA.

GENERAL IRONSIDE'S ATTACK ON BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 1.

A communiqué from General Ironside reports that Russian troops supported by two companies of Royal Fusiliers and many Australians attacked the Bolsheviks on the Archangel-Vologda railway, south of Obozerskaya, on 29th August. The attack was completely successful and all objections were gained. All enemy's gun positions and the Emptsa village and station fell into our hands. After the capture of Emptsa the Bolsheviks counter-attacked with several armoured trains regaining the village, but a further attack by the Royal Fusiliers recaptured the village which is now in our hands. The aircraft co-operated in the attack bombing barracks and armoured trains. So far ten guns, including a six-inch howitzer, many machine-guns and five hundred prisoners have been captured. Our casualties are light.

PROBLEMS OF NEAR EAST.

UNITED STATES' MANDATE FAVOURED.

AMERICAN MISSION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 1.

NEW YORK.—A telegram to the Associated Press from Paris says the American Mission in the Near East has reported to the American Peace Delegation, but the report is not yet published. The mission interviewed, stated that the Syrians generally maintained that Palestine should be included in Syria, in order to form a united country. The Syrians opposed the Zionist movement as the Jews were now only 10 per cent. of the population and the Moslems feared a big Jewish influx. The mission says there seems to be an overwhelming sentiment in favour of the United States accepting the mandate. Their report does not necessarily advise the American mandate for all Turkey, but it is understood that it thinks that much more than Armenia and Constantinople should be included it the United States decides to accept the mandate. The mission states that there seemed to be a general desire in Syria that Emir Feisul should be the King.

WANTED A DEFINITE RHENISH POLICY.

M. BARRES' STATEMENT IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, August 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

In the course of a telling speech in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Barres called for a definite Rhenish policy. The spirit of Rhenish policy, said M. Barres, was that they wanted to remain German, but they did not like the idea of Prussia desiring to enjoy autonomy in the German scheme.

PRISIDENT POINCARE' RECEIVES GENERAL PERSHING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, August 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

The Havas Agency states:—General Pershing was to-day received by President Poincare at Elysee.

HOW THE GOLIATH WAS DAMAGED.

SIX DAYS ON THE SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

PARIS.—The details received here of the aerobus Goliath show that the breakdown was caused by the bolts of the right propeller breaking. The machine flew for 35 minutes with one motor but was forced to descend owing to heat. She landed on a sloping beach and smashed into the sea 180 kilometres north of St. Louis. The party lived for six days by distilling sea-water. They were first discovered by the natives, then a caravan was sent from Mederah. It is expected that they will arrive in St. Louis early in September.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

"INDIAN EVIDENCE PALPABLY FALSE."

"SUNDAY TIMES'" MISCHIEVOUS COMMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 1.

The "Sunday Times" says, Anglo-Indian circles are watching the proceedings of the Joint Committee with growing misgiving. To those who know India a very large proportion of Indian evidence received, is palpably false and misleading and given by witnesses who have no claim to representative position. Their presence here is most undesirable, for they have seized the opportunity to carry on a clever propaganda against British rule in India, in which unfortunately they have the support and sympathy of a certain section of the press.

Mr. Montagu may have been ignorant of the real character of these men, when their permits were granted, but he should keep a restraining hand on their activities, while they are in Great Britain.

LAWN TENNIS IN U. S.

RESULTS IN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

NEW YORK.—In the United States Tennis Singles Championships, to-day, Johnston defeated the Australian Patterson 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 4-6 and 7-6.

Norman Brookers defeated Garland 1-6, 2-6, 6-1, 6-2 and 7-5.

TENNIS IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 1.

NEW YORK.—In the fifth round of Tennis Championship, Tilden defeated Brookes 3/6, 6/4, 7/6, 6/3.

CRICKET AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

The Australians to-day beat Somerset by 95 runs.

The match between Kent and Middlesex was drawn and the match between Sussex and Yorks was abandoned on account o rain.

RACING AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, August 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

St. Leger scratching.—ThePanther.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Food Controller after reviewing the arbitration award on wages and hours of bakers has sanctioned an increase of half-penny in the price of quarter loaf.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A telegram from Darmstadt says, Noske states that the Allies have acquiesced in the main the reduction of the German army not being undertaken until the spring-time in view of possible disturbances during the winter.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

IN AID OF SUFFERERS AND FOR VINDICATION OF JUSTICE AND LIBERTY.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Secretaries of the Punjab Relief Fund (Bombay) have sent us the following appeal for publication :—

To the people of the Bombay Presidency,

In the full hope of a ready and generous response we venture to appeal to one and all to contribute to the best of their means to the abovenamed Fund, which is instituted for giving relief to the sufferers in the Punjab, for prosecuting the appeals already admitted into the Privy Council, for vindicating the elementary principles of justice and for maintaining the rights and liberties of the people of India. For these purposes, funds are urgently needed. The city of Bombay has done well, so far, the subscriptions by now amounting to a lakh of rupees; but much more is still required to carry out the work before us.

The situation in the Punjab is too well-known to need any recapitulation. Many families have been rendered helpless, their bread-winners being killed, hanged, incarcerated, or deported with forfeiture of property. To attempt to repair adequately or even approximately, the wrongs done, the hardships inflicted, the sufferings endured, requires no small amount of money. Even though it is not possible to restore entirely the previous state, it is, as it should be, our bounden duty to do our utmost to rescue our deeply afflicted brothren of the Punjab. We should also take such measures as will assure us that our rights and liberties will no longer be trampled under foot by bureaucratic unwisdom. At this junctureno true son or daughter of India can afford to shirk or ignore the heavy responsibility that is involved, viz., the responsibility of responding to the country's call. India expects nothing but duty at her children's hands. We, therefore, once more appeal to you to contribute cheerfully and as generously as your means would permit to this great and noble cause—the cause of humanity, the cause of liberty and the cause of justice.

All subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Secretaries, The Punjab Relief Fund, 123, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

LATE GENERAL BOTHA.

AN EMPIRE STATESMAN.

TRIBUTE OF ENGLISH PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

Pages of obituary notices, special articles, photographs and incidents in his career testify to the importance of the position held by the late General Botha in the eyes of the British public. Experts, who analyse the work and character of the deceased, emphasise that less astonishment is created by his military career than by his work as an Empire statesman. They recall his efforts to obtain full recognition of the political status of the dominions. As regards his stand in favour of the maintenance of the Union and his difficulties with the Nationalists in this connection, it is recalled that at the recent congress of the South African party at Bloemfontein he appealed for the honest reunion of the Dutch elements and it is hoped that this as it turned out to be a dying appeal of great statesman may effect reconciliation which was one of the great objects of his life.

The following telegram from the Mr. Asquith is published:—

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE.

"The death of General Botha is, in my judgment, as a great a personal loss as the Empire could have sustained. His talents as a commander in the field were of the highest order. In the sphere of statesmanship he will always be remembered as entitled to the main credit for the success of the most splendid demonstration in our history of healing and unifying the power of freedom and full self-government. For years, I enjoyed and prised his friendship and I deeply deplore his death."

PRESS TRIBUTE.

A vivid picture is drawn of the late General Botha at the Peace Conference knowing his health was precarious yet not struggling but confronting death with steady courage and philosophy." "Illness prevented him from doing much in Paris," says a writer in the "Daily News," but everyone hung upon his words and his influence was constantly felt behind the scenes on the questions of Poland, mandates and reparations and he was always for a moderation. His weight in the British Empire delegation was decisive."

A writer in the "Morning Post" says it was at General Botha's suggestion that Mr. Lloyd George received Hertzog. The writer says that Mr. Lloyd George's speeches obviously bear the mark of General Botha's statesmanship. He left England a worn-out man and had a bad heart attack between Plymouth and Madeira from which he never really recovered.

The news of General Botha's death was received with the greatest regret at the Foreign Office where the officials were most impressed with his strong character and fine intellect. During the Peace Conference one official told an interviewer that General Botha was one of the most remarkble and popular figures in the Conference. He had very little to say and never anything for publication but his influence was great. Everyone respected his intellect realising how much careful thinking lay behind his views.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN AFRICA.

MOURNING AND TRIBUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 1.

PRETORIA.—The funeral of South Africa's great soldier-statesman, General Botha, was the occasion of demonstrations from all classes and races in Africa, including tributes of affection and admiration from all parts of the sub-continent. Special trains conveyed to Pretoria representative public men, including administrators from all provinces. The capital was draped in black and purple and the day was observed as a day of mourning.

FIJI AND ENEMY ALIENS.

EXCLUDED FOR 30 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

SUVA-FIJI.—Enemy allies will be excluded for the next three years.

MURDER OF FRENCH SOLDIER IN BERLIN.

PENALTY, A MILLION FRANCS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 1.

PARIS.—The "Echo de Paris" says, Germany has paid a million francs' fine which France imposed for the murder of a French soldier in Berlin. France is handing over the money to the Red Cross.

DEPARTURE OF INDIAN TROOPS POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 1.

The departure of Indian troops for India is postponed till 10th September, owing to their desire to enjoy more sight-seeing.

DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE MARKETS.

FORMATION OF BRITANNIC INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, August 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

As a result of the meeting of the House of Commons on July 30th, a Britannic Industrial Alliance which is strictly non-party has been formed with the object of bringing together all the associations of the employers and employees now working harmoniously under the Whitley industrial councils or similar agreements, also organisations and individuals interested in developing British trade with a view to placing them in direct touch through the Royal Colonial Institute with similar organisations and individuals in the dominions in order to co-ordinate their efforts to develop the markets of the Empire. The promoters claim that this is the first attempt to consolidate and co-ordinate the British industry, labour and trade within the Empire. The Provincial Committee appeals for financial support for propaganda work necessary at the outset.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF GERMAN RAILROAD STOCKS.

JAPAN DELEGATION'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, August 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

The Japanese delegation in Paris denies the reported purchase of the German railroad stocks describing the report as so ridiculous that no sensible person could possibly give it any credence.

FRENCH PURCHASE OF U. S. SURPLUS SUPPLY.

PRAISE AT AMERICA'S DONATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, August 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

The sale of the surplus supply of the American Expeditionary Force to the French Government is an excellent bargain for France. There is the strongest evidence that the French and the American Governments are prepared whole-heartedly to co-operate to their mutual advantage in working out the problems of Peace. The French are full of praise at America's donation to the French Government of docks, waterways, railways, barracks and plant valued at fifteen million francs.

AMERICAN ARMY'S NOBLE TASK.

FRENCH ACADEMY'S GRATITUDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, August 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 1.

The French Academy has addressed to General Pershing an expression of affectionate gratitude for work of American armies in accomplishing their noble task.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIGH PRICES.

CANADA AND AMERICA COOPERATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

OTTAWA.—The Canadian and the United States Boards of Commerce are co-operating in a campaign against high prices, in the whole of North America.

AERIAL SERVICE OVER SPANISH TERRITORY.

FRENCH COMPANY GIVEN PERMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

MADRID.—An official decree is published authorising a French aviation company to commence a service from Toulouse to Morocco over Spanish territory.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

There was a dinner party at Government House, Poona, which was followed by a small dance.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Saturday morning.

Mr. R. M. Phillips and Mr. E. B. Hoare have arrived at Government House, Poona.

There was a small lunch party at Government House, Poona.

FIJI BETRAYAL.

CANCELLATION OF INDENTURES URGED.

IMPERIAL CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTIONS.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association was held on the 28th of August, 1919, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh presiding. It was resolved to despatch the following telegrams to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy of India in Council in connection with the situation in South Africa and Fiji:—

(1) The Managing Committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association views with alarm the reported decision of the Government of Fiji not to cancel immediately the existing indentures. The Committee is of opinion that a system under which besides other glaring evils prostitution is almost legalised, cannot be allowed to continue under the British Constitution and therefore earnestly prays that the Government of India and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India will secure immediate cancellation of the existing indentures certainly before the 31st day of December, 1919.

(2) Regard being had to the fact that a Commission is to be appointed by the Government of the Union of South Africa to cover an inquiry into the position of British Indians throughout South Africa, the Managing Committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association respectfully suggests to the Government of India and His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, that the Commission should contain Indian representatives not less than the number representing the Europeans' interest in South Africa, it being understood that the position of the Indians in South Africa shall not in any way be adversely affected by the findings of the Commission and that the Commission shall have the power to advise withdrawal of the Asiatics Trading and Land Owning Act just passed by the Union Parliament and that the operation of the said Act shall remain in abeyance pending such inquiry.

BENGAL DACOITY CASE.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sep. 1.

The Intelligence Branch Police succeeded in arresting a number of Bengalee students in connection with a dacoity which took place on 3rd July last at the house of one Gagan of village Patnair in Mymensing district. In his information to the Police, Gagan said that the decoits looked like respectable young men and were armed with pistols and knives. After careful enquiry, the Police suspected six students of Kishorganj, including a pleader's son and a son of Gagan at whose house the dacoity was committed. Later on the Police arrested three more young men. At the house of one of them, the Police found an electric torch-light, one radium watch and a plan of the village. Three of the men arrested were discharged, but one of them was re-arrested. Some of the accused are said to have made statements of a sensational nature. The trial of the case will commence at Mymensing on Friday next.

BREACH ON B-N. RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The Bengal-Nagpore Railway line at mile 298/16 between Tapang and Bhusandpur is breached, owing to heavy floods a bridge being washed away. Mails and passengers will be transhipped; flood subsiding the mail trains will probably be passed over from to-night. Booking of parcels and goods traffic is stopped till further notice.

BREACHES ON B. B. AND C. I. RY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The breaches on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line between Gangapur and Pilaunda, and Hindaun and Potunda, are expected to be repaired by Wednesday, the 3rd instant, when mail trains will run through via Bayana, Agra and Muttra. Owing to further breaches between Bayana and Bharatpur that route is interrupted and transhipment is not possible at present.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. M. A. SATTAR advocates the holding of the next session of the Indian National Congress in London with Mr. Horniman as president.

"A STUDENT" asks why the results of the examination in First Aid to the Injured, held in May, 1919, under the auspices of the Dadar Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, have not yet been published, though four months have passed.

(Continued from column 2.)

more valuable to his daughters than anything else.

Sir Narayen then thanked the guests of the evening and remarked that a father, who had given India such daughters as the two Drs. Misses Gore sisters, was the true servant of India.

An entertainment with light refreshments, terminated the proceedings.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

GROWING USEFULNESS OF THE INSTITUTION.

SEND-OFF TO LADY DOCTORS.

A farewell meeting of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Sunday last in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, to give expression to their sense of appreciation of the valuable honorary services rendered to the League by Dr. Miss Ahilyabai Gore, L.C.P.S., and Dr. Miss Malatibai Gore, L.C.P.S., who were for the last ten months in charge of the Bai Bachubai Charitable Dispensary for women and children conducted by the League at Parel and who will shortly proceed to England to prosecute further their medical studies. Sir Narayen Chandavarkar was in the chair.

The proceedings of the meeting were opened by Mr. N. M. Joshi, who in the course of his speech gave a short account of the establishment and working of the Bai Bachubai Charitable Dispensary. The League had felt deeply the necessity of having a dispensary for women conducted by lady doctors, as women would not accept the treatment of male doctors in the case of diseases peculiar to women. The need of such a dispensary was still more sore in the mill locality of Parel. The opportunity to provide medical relief to poor women in that part of the city offered itself last year. The secretaries of the League learnt that Shet Kanji Karsondas was anxious to open a free dispensary for the benefit of women and children especially of the mill-hands, in the name of his late wife Bai Bachubai who took very keen interest in the welfare of poor women and that he was ready to bear the expenses if some competent agency undertook the management the Social Service League offered to undertake the responsibility and an estimate of the probable expenses of Rs. 4,000, to run such a dispensary for one year, was presented to Shet Kanji Karsondas, who readily offered the amount to the League. The difficulty of securing the services of lady doctors was solved when Dr. Miss Ahilyabai Gore and Dr. Miss Malatibai Gore came forward to take up the management of the Dispensary voluntarily.

Arrangements being thus complete, the Bai Bachubai Charitable Dispensary was opened on the 29th September, 1918. The dispensary was conducted by the two lady doctors together to the end of December 1918, after which Dr. Miss Ahilyabai Gore left to join an appointment as a lady doctor to the State Hospital at Dhar and the whole brunt of the dispensary work was enthusiastically borne by Dr. Miss Malatibai Gore. But as she and her sister Dr. Miss Ahilyabai were to soon proceed to England to prosecute their medical studies further, the work of the dispensary was made in charge of Dr. Miss Lanibai Mankar from the 15th August last. The success of the dispensary during the last ten months when under the management of the Drs. Misses Gore sisters might be judged from the fact that the total number of patients treated came to 16,356, out of which 9,691 were women, 6,428 were children and the rest 237 adult men. The dispensary, as the figures show, had been largely taken advantage of by women and children, many of whom coming over from very long distances.

This success of the dispensary was mainly due to the sympathetic treatment given to the patients by the lady doctors. Mr. Joshi wished them a happy voyage and useful sojourn in England and expressed his hope that they would resume the work of the dispensary after their return from England.

Short speeches suited to the occasion were made by Mrs. Chandubai Kulkarni, Mr. N. M. Muzumdar and Mr. K. R. Koregaonkar.

Shet Kanji Karsondas then presented the two lady doctors a silver cup and a watch.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

After garlanding the guests of the evening, Sir Narayan in his presidential remarks said that he had been busy collecting facts about the different aspects of social reform for the past few days and from the study of those facts he had come to the conclusion that social reform would progress with a quicker pace if medical science were widely diffused amongst women in India. It was that science which broke down the barriers between man and man, man and woman and woman and woman. As regards dispensaries like the Bai Bachubai Charitable Dispensary, he spoke from his experience of the Lady Dufferin Fund that medical relief work in this direction was bound to prove a success. He blessed the two lady guests and advised them to take whatever was best in the English woman and none of her foibles, to be always calm and to preserve the Indian dress even while in England. He announced that Shet Kanji Karsondas wished to present the two lady doctors a purse of Rs. 500, that he had promised to give Rs. 6,000 for the next year's expenses of the dispensary and that he had also promised to give the Social Service League a donation of Rs. 5,000, the interest of which only was to be spent for some philanthropic object. The president addressing Shet Kanji Karsondas personally said that the spirit of generosity showed by him was very commendable and the public had a right thenceforward to draw upon him—not upon his purse but upon his character.

After the presidential speech, Shet Kanji Karsondas thanked the two lady doctors and the Social Service League, for having undertaken the management of the dispensary, which was started in the name of his late wife, Bai Bachubai. It was one of her wishes to provide poor women and children with free medical relief and to commemorate her memory, he was willing to spend upto a lakh of rupees, if the dispensary could be placed on a permanent footing.

Dr. Miss Ahilyabai Gore then thanked Shet Kanji Karsondas and also the Social Service League. Dr. S. N. Gore of the Parel Laboratory, the father of the two lady doctors, thanked the president of the evening and hoped that his blessings would be far

(Continued in column 1.)

THE LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.—III

THE CONSPIRACY THEORY AND ITS COLLAPSE.

(BY "VERITAS" IN "THE SERVANT OF INDIA.")

The veracious Anglo-Indian chroniclers of the time indeed lauded Sir Michael O'Dwyer up to the skies and verily described him as the one administrator in all India who knew how really to govern. But it is not difficult to anticipate the verdict of history in this case. Ever since the "strong man of the Punjab" was compelled to eat the humble pie on the floor of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla he had never forgotten nor forgiven the so-called agitators. In his warped vision, he saw in the incident a cloud no bigger than a man's hand at the time, but which seemed to him to carry portents of a terrific storm. It is an open secret that the drastic provisions of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, many of which went far beyond the actual necessities of the case, as well as the Rowlatt legislation, were due to his suggestion and the influence he brought to bear upon the Government of the country. And there can be no doubt that to his abnormally constituted mentality the agitation against the Rowlatt Bills, culminating in the Satyagraha demonstrations, appeared as incipient acts of rebellion just as the aspirations for Swaraj or Home Rule appeared to his blurred vision as a subtle or insidious move for independence or revolution. The unfortunate happenings that followed on Mr. Gandhi's arrest, the riots at Amritsar, Gujranwala and Kasur, coupled with the unreasoning panic that suddenly took possession of certain high-placed officials, who received their cue from the ex-Lieutenant Governor, appeared to him to confirm his diagnosis of the trouble, for which martial law seemed to be the only specific. A pliant central Government was easily induced to promulgate the necessary Ordinances proclaiming parts of the Punjab to be in a state of open rebellion, and to enmesh the agitators. Clause 7 of Ordinance No. I of 1919 sought to give it a retrospective effect and to make it apply to all persons, who were charged with any of the offences described in the Bengal State offences Regulation, 1804, which were committed on or after the 13th April, 1919. But as it was afterwards found that the retrospective effect thus given was not sufficiently wide-reaching for the purpose in view, another Ordinance, Martial Law (Further Extension) Ordinance, No. 4 of 1919, was promulgated, by which the local Government was empowered to direct that "any Commission appointed under the Ordinance I of 1919 shall try any person charged with any offence committed on or after 30th March, 1919." This Ordinance further directed that "thereupon the provisions of the said Ordinance (No. I of 1919) shall apply to such trials accordingly." The retrospective effect given by these Ordinances, particularly that allowed by the later Ordinance making the court martial procedure applicable to all offences committed on or after 30th March, 1919, is at present, as Lord Haldane said in delivering the orders of the Judicial Committee allowing special leave to appeal, a matter which will be duly considered by his Majesty's Privy Council. The point that awaits adjudication by that august tribunal is whether the emergency powers conferred upon the Governor-General by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, for the peace and the good government of British India or any part thereof are or are not subject to the restrictions put upon him by section 65 (2) of the same Act, and whether those emergency powers can affect "any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom," and, further, whether the retrospective effect of the Ordinance has in this instance affected any part of the aforesaid unwritten law and constitution. The question is one of great constitutional importance. If the emergency powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, can really override any part of the unwritten laws and constitution of the United Kingdom, then the Government of India easily fits in with the characteristics of the most absolute form of Government that the world has seen. And in that event, it is of the highest importance that special provisions are made, as the "Servant of India" suggested in a recent article, in the new reforms "by which such an invasion of individual freedom is made statutorily impossible in like circumstances."

But to return to the point in hand. Having got the Government of India to promulgate the necessary Ordinances extending the operation of the Martial Law procedure to any offence committed on or after 30th March, 1919, the ex-satrap of the Punjab proceeded to gradually unfold his magnificent *coup*. He wanted to kill several birds with one stone, viz., first, to break the neck of political agitation (as well as the Montagu-Chelmsford diarchy scheme of reform) by making short work of the so-called agitators; secondly, to set an example of a "government that can really govern" for the benefit of the weak-kneed administrators of other provinces and of the central Government, who had been parleying with the political agitators; and, finally, to add a crowning laurel to his diadem of glory. He had already been acclaimed, and quite rightly so, as one of the greatest recruiting sergeants of the Empire and was determined to add to it the distinction of being regarded as the saviour of the Indian Empire, though in an altogether different sense from a similar designation which was applied to Clemency Canning. Here was, he thought, a revolutionary conspiracy of an all-India magnitude, and who but he, the greatest administrator of the generation, was competent to unravel its ramifications? The faithful law-officers of the province would prepare the necessary charges relating to an India-wide conspiracy, while the even more obliging and faithful C. I. Department can be relied upon to supply, by means of approvers and confessions, all the missing links—however numerous they be—in the chain of prosecution evidence. From the spectacular point of view, nothing better could be desired. It almost seemed like a stroke of genius. From Mr. Gandhi at one end to the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council at the other, all the patient and impatient idealists and their brood, all would be enmeshed. Thus will the Simla apology incident be avenged. But unfortunately this magnificent scheme, like "the best-laid plots of mice and men," miscarried. The indispensable approver was nowhere to be found, notwithstanding the vehement efforts of the C. I. Department and the indiscriminate arrests and all their "fishing" for evidence. I am speaking of the Lahore conspiracy case only. In the Gujranwala and the Amritsar conspiracy cases, there was, of course, the inevitable approver, and no difficulty was in consequence experienced to supply the missing links. And thus it was that a Martial Law Commission, presided over by a Judge, who had just returned from military duties in an atmosphere saturated with militarism, was constrained to give up the idea of an all-India conspiracy and to record its finding, as we have seen in the preceding article, that "the charges of sedition on what occurred before the time of the second *hartal* (10th April, when news of Mr. Gandhi's detention was received) must fall to the ground." There was no agreement to start a conspiracy, no common purpose to commit sedition or any other offence, no criminal intent up to the *hartal* of 10th April evening. When and how, then, did the criminal conspiracy originate? Did it spring, like a full-fledged Minerva in complete panoply from Jove's head, all of a sudden? The Commission, as we have seen in our last article, gives no answer to these questions. It assumes the factum of rebellion by taking judicial notice of it and construes every subsequent act as an overt act of waging war, for which the minimum punishment is transportation for life and forfeiture of property. It rests its entire finding on the bare wording of the Ordinance, stating Lahore as being in a state of open rebellion. After this, it was not so difficult to construe every innocent act of the accused, done in a spirit of perfect goodwill and co-operation, sometimes at some personal risk, into an act of rebellion or waging war by connecting with it the stray words and deeds of one or other irresponsible member of the crowd, who might be altogether strangers to the accused leaders. And this is precisely what the Commission has done.

INCIDENTS OF 10TH APRIL EVENING.

We have thus seen that in spite of the Commission's finding at one place that "the prosecution has established that there was an active conspiracy in Lahore to bring about the repeal of the Rowlatt Act by criminal means," the conspiracy theory has collapsed altogether in view of their recorded finding in the most unequivocal manner that "the charge of sedition on what occurred before 10th April evening must fall to the ground." We must look to the events of 10th April evening and subsequent happenings in order to appreciate the Commission's finding.

To start with, we have a recorded finding of the Commission to the following effect:—

The "hartal" of the 10th of April was certainly spontaneous in the sense that it started as soon as the news arrived of Gandhi's detention, and we have no evidence on which we care to rely that it was initiated by visits to the city of any of the accused. Nor have we any evidence that any of the accused instigated the mob to proceed up the Mall.

It is really difficult to reconcile the above finding with the finding of the Commission at another place in which they observed that "these men (principal Lahore accused) knew, none better, that the state of rebellion was largely due to their own efforts." Even assuming the factum of rebellion, how could they be held responsible for it when they had admittedly not instigated it? The evidence of the leading prosecution witnesses on the record, however, shows that so far from the excitement (magnified as rebellion by the Commission) being due to their own efforts, the principal accused did their level best to allay it and would have certainly succeeded, but for the firing by the authorities, which was regarded as unjustifiable.

As regards Lala Harkishen Lal, he was, as his written statement which has not been controverted on this point by the prosecution—not aware of the happenings of 9th and 10th April as he had just then returned from Jammu. It was from a Police Sub-Inspector, who went to his place to fetch him on the 11th April morning for the meeting at the Telegraph office, where the Deputy Commissioner was then holding his office, that he learnt of the incidents on the Mall of 10th April evening. In fact, Lala Harkishen Lal came on the scene for the first time on the 11th April at the express invitation of the Deputy Commissioner.

As for Mr. Dunichand, he was, as his written statement which is not traversed by the prosecution on this point, suffering from piles trouble on the 10th April. Still hearing that firing had taken place on the upper Mall, he went to Mr. Broadway, Senior Superintendent of Police, and offered his assistance. Mr. Fyson, Deputy Commissioner, P. W. 65, also admitted that "he (Mr. Dunichand) was asking people to go back into the city."

Pundit Rambhaj Dutt was the only leader who took a prominent part in trying to allay the excitement on the 10th April, 1919. The following excerpt from his written statement, every word of which is borne out, as I shall presently show, from the prosecution evidence, fully explains the part taken by him in the affair:—

I was getting ready to go with them (my clients) when a young man rushed in with the news that I was sent for by the police officers on the Mall to persuade a crowd to go back to the city. I agreed, and just as I was getting ready, I met Rai Saheb Kasni Ram and Bai Bahadur Sunder Das Suri, who said firing had taken place on the Mall. I took a tonga on the way and went through Temple Road to the High Court Chauk. There was no crowd, only police officers and constables. I asked them in what way I could help them. Then one of them, I believe it was Seth Dwarka Nath, Deputy Superintendent of Police, said: "There are four wounded at Charing Cross Chauk; try to find some doctor to attend to them and try to disperse the mob which has gone towards Anarkali." Mehta left me at the beginning of Anarkali Bazar. About half a mile away near Keshri's shop I found a crowd. I got down from the tonga and got up on an empty victoria which was standing on the road and exhorted the men to disperse. Just then, Messrs. Clarke and Broadway came up, the latter on horseback. Mr. Clarke said: "Use your influence to disperse them." Mr. Broadway said: "My orders are to fire and disperse any assembly of more than five."

I told them, "Give a little time and they will disperse," and asked for a horse to be able to throw out my voice to the crowd from a height. A horse was brought, which was too unruly, so I had to get down and then I mounted on an iron (electric) box near Prri's theatre. I remonstrated with them and had nearly persuaded them to go away when Messrs. Clarke and Broadway again advanced and fired two or three shots. This excited the people. I folded my hands to the police officers and entreated them to stop firing and have patience. They said: "All right. Mr. Fyson is coming; meanwhile you disperse them. If they don't go we will fire the moment he comes." I said, "For God's sake, put off Mr. Fyson's coming," and went to the crow and made it sit down. Except about a hundred men on the outer circle, all the crowd was seated, was well under control, and nearly persuaded to go back home quietly. Just then, Mr. Fyson came on the scene on horse-back, and a portion of the crowd got excited; a young man came with a message that Mr. Fyson says that if the crowd does not disperse at once, he will order fire. I ran to him and pleaded for time as it is not easy for a large number of men to move away. He gave two minutes only. I requested him to give time. I ran back to the crowd and I informed them of the orders, and in the name of God, Rasul and Guru, appealed to them to go to their homes. On this, the people got up to go, and while doing so were fired upon, and the crowd then dispersed and I went home.

This is the plain, unvarnished story of the beginning of "open rebellion," so far as Lahore was concerned. Let us for a while examine the prosecution evidence and find if there is anything in corroboration or contradiction of this version. I leave out of account the defence evidence, including the evidence of such highly respectable persons as R. B. Sunder Das Suri, retired Inspector of Schools, D. W. 2/1, R. S. Kaushi Ram, a Brahmo missionary, examined through interrogatories, Seth Dwarka Nath, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mehta Dwarka Prasad, Reporter of the "Punjabee", P. W. 18, and Mrs. Daim, examined on commission, which corroborates the above version in everything that relates to them. I propose to confine myself to the evidence given by high European officers about the part played by Pundit Rambhaj Dutt Choudhri on the 10th April evening.

Mr. Broadway, Senior Superintendent of Police, P. W. 13, says thus in his evidence:—

At that stage, Rambhaj Dutt appeared. He asked us to have patience and said that he would try to disperse the mob. He said something to them, but I could not hear what he said, as the noise was too great. At one particular place, we were heavily stoned from roofs and from the front. I ordered three shots to be fired. That checked stone-throwing. . . . Mr. Fyson rode up to the mob and gave them a few minutes to disperse. He was received with yells, the crowd leaping and shouting in front of him. Mr. Fyson fell back and some of the crowd sat on the road and said they would not move. After five shots were fired and the crowd dispersed. . . . Near Lahori Gate Rambhaj Dutt asked for loan of a horse in order to be able to address the mob better. He mounted the horse, but dismounted at once because the horse was restive. I told him that if the crowd did not disperse it would be fired upon when Mr. Fyson arrived.

Thus Mr. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, P. W. 23:—

Further on, I met Rambhaj Dutt. He told me that he would try to disperse the mob. He got on to an electric box which I pointed out to him and waved some kind of cloth, but I could not hear what he said.

And finally, Mr. Fyson, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, P. W. 65, stated as follows:—

The mob on the 10th (April) only had a standard. I saw no weapon. A dozen police were across the Mall to keep back the crowd. Some of the crowd at the Lohari Gate sat down after I arrived. I gave the crowd two minutes to disperse. Rambhaj Dutt asked for more time, but I declined having had experience. . . . He (Dunichand) was asking the people to go back into the city, so was Rambhaj Dutt.

From the foregoing excerpts, it is clear that this "tumultuous and revolutionary" crowd was kept well in check and in fact turned back by a dozen policemen on the Mall, that at Lohari Gate Mr. Fyson was unwilling to allow them more than two minutes further time to disperse, although Pundit Rambhaj Dutt made them sit, that the Pundit, with the alertness usual in a virile nature like his, first got up on a restive horse, then on an electric box, at a time when shots were being fired, at great personal risk to himself, and tried his best to get the crowd to disperse to their homes. There are scores of witnesses for the defence, who deposed to the commendable part played by him on 10th April night and the evidence on this point is so overwhelmingly strong that the Commission themselves are constrained to admit that he tried to get the people to go back to their homes.

Though in order to prevent a collision at that particular moment, Rambhaj Dutt did no doubt try to get the people to retire through the Lohari Gate, he certainly did not advise them to end the *hartal*. We have no hesitation in believing the statement of Martab Ali Shah, P. W. 29, that even while telling them to retire, he also told them to assemble the next day.

This is one of the most unkindest cuts in the whole judgment. If any one deserved commendation for assisting the authorities in a critical situation during those fateful days, it was undoubtedly Pundit Rambhaj, who did all that a man could do on that night of excitement. But the judgment taunts him for not advising people to end the *hartal*. Was that the hour or the occasion for tendering that advice? Pundit Rambhaj and other leaders did not shirk their duty, as I shall presently show, in dissuading people from continuing the *hartal*, but 9 p.m., in the night when the shops had mostly closed and were not in any case expected to re-open till the next day was certainly not the most suitable hour to give that advice. The *hartal*, we must remember, had begun only about a couple of hours earlier and no one had any reason to suspect that it would continue the next day. Indeed, but for the firing, as Raja Narendra Nath, D.W. 2/6, said, it would have ended the next day. Where, then, was the occasion for giving that admonition on the 10th April, evening? Pundit Rambhaj's immediate business was to get the people to disperse to the city, and no one can deny that he did that part well and in a manner worthy of recognition.

Opinions of the Day.

Punjab Appeals in Privy Council.

"The Searchlight."—It would be premature to rush to the conclusion that the Privy Council—because they have admitted the appeals—will necessarily allow them and advise the Sovereign to annul the convictions and set aside the sentences. That they may or may not do, for the limitations that their lordships of the Privy Council have placed upon their own conduct in the matter of interference in criminal cases are so great that no sensible person can be justified in making a forecast of their final decision. But at the some time it would be clear to any impartial person that there is a more than reasonable element of doubt, on the face of it, as to the correctness and the legality of the procedure pursued in the matter by the Government of India. Whatever the Privy Council decision, this impression is not likely to be effaced from the public mind which will naturally continue to believe that except for the existence of very grave irregularity for illegality, their lordships would not have made the observations quoted above nor admitted the appeals for hearing. Though the Government may ultimately succeed before the Privy Council, they stand to lose in any case at the bar of Public Opinion.

The Indemnity Bill.

"The Gujerati".—But it vanishes easily when one knows that the "Pioneer" is one of the mouth-pieces of Government. It has made another announcement which is of a very serious character. The Government of India intend, according to this official organ, to introduce an Indemnifying Bill in connection with Martial Law in the Punjab and this harmless announcement is followed up with the justification that such a Bill is the usual accompaniment of the declaration of Martial Law. The "Pioneer" goes further and exhorts Government to be firm and strong and not to yield to any criticisms. As yet the "Pioneer's" emphatic statement has not been contradicted. But from the tone adopted by the writer there is no doubt that some measure of the kind referred to by him is in contemplation. We sincerely hope the announcement is not well founded. Some of the leading members of the Supreme Council are not in India. Moreover appeals are pending before the Privy Council affd a Commission complete their inquiry and draw up their report, the appeals to the Privy Council and the labours of the Commission will be altogether futile. Already the whole country has been stirred to its very depths by what has happened in the Punjab and the introduction of any such Bill in the Indian Legislative Council is certain to evoke a loud outburst of indignation and dissatisfaction which will once more ring throughout the land. We hope one more grave blunder will not be added to those which have already been committed and the country not convulsed by an agitation which is certain to follow the introduction of any such self-condemnatory measure in the Indian Legislative Council. Lord Chelmsford and his colleagues are not likely to listen to any such warning, however well-meant, but we must do our duty and raise our warning voice in time in the best interests of Government and the country. If they cannot govern India without Rowlatt and Indemnifying Bills or adopting the measures that were resorted to in the Punjab, they should have the courage and sense of honour to resign and make room for more competent and sympathetic men in their own interests as well as those of the Indian people.

The Woollen Industry.

"The Hindoostan".—It is a good sign of the times that three Woollen Mills are to be started by Bombay people. Up to this time the number of mills in the country was but four, and all of them were in the hands of European firms. It is therefore specially pleasant to note that the new mills will all be in the hands of Indian manufacturers. The question of location for three mills does not appear to have been settled; atleast that it not yet given out to the public. The best place for locating these mills would be at or near Fazilka which is the biggest woollen market for India. With regard to every industry the principal things to consider are the nearness of raw materials which are available at Fazilka and surrounding districts to an extent which is not possible in any other part of the country. Coal is available to some extent in the Punjab, and even if it has to be got from the Bengal coal fields the Railway distance will be shorter than between Bombay and those coal fields. The consuming centres are also conveniently near as the Punjab North Western Frontier provinces, Afghanistan and even the far or Tibet get their woollen goods at present from Karachi and the consumption of all these places is enormous. It would be better if our Bombay capitalists were not confining themselves to the manufacturing part of the industry but would devote some attention to the agricultural part also. The average number of sheep per flock in this country is about 100, while it goes to several thousands in the United States and Australia. The reason is the industry is in poor hands in this country while it is in the hands of rich capitalists in the other countries. If our capitalists take to it it will mean a better and greater field of wool and placing the industry on a very substantial footing.

THE INDIAN REFORM BILL

"LITTLE FOR WHICH TO BE GRATEFUL"

CONGRESS MEMORANDUM.

The following is the text of the Memorandum of Evidence submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Committee by the Members of the Congress Delegation, including Messrs. B. G. Tilak, V. P. Madhavrao, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Messrs. B. G. Horniman, N. C. Kelkar and Dr. P. J. Mehta:—

PART I.
GENERAL STATEMENT.

We appear as delegates of the Indian National Congress. We are appointed under a resolution passed at the Thirty-Third Session of the Congress at Delhi in December, 1918, instructing us "to advocate and press for the demands of the Congress as contained in its resolutions."

The Indian National Congress.

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 to advocate reforms in the government and administration of the country and to bring about an adequate measure of popular representation and control over the legislative and administrative machinery. It has for the past 33 years, at its annual sessions and through its provincial and district affiliated bodies, which hold frequent public conferences and in other ways provide scope for public discussion and development of political opinion, steadily and with increasing force pressed for reforms of such a character. Its object is the attainment of self-government within the Empire on the lines of that now enjoyed by the self-governing Dominions. It represents to-day the overwhelming body of opinion among the people of India. Its constitution and organisation are of the widest democratic kind. Its delegates are elected throughout the country by or through the various affiliated bodies and at public meetings, and membership is often to every British subject in India of either sex, and of any class, creed, or race, who is willing to attend its session, provided he or she is 21 years of age and has formally subscribed to its Constitution. The session at Delhi was attended by about 5,400 delegates, who included a large number of cultivators. The Resolutions passed at the Delhi session are almost identical with those passed at the meeting of the All-India Moslem League held at the same time, the two bodies having been in consultation through their committees with a view to working on a common ground with a common object.

India's demand.

We venture to impress upon the Committee, therefore, that the Resolutions of the Congress, which we are here to press for the acceptance of Parliament by embodiment in amendments to the Bill under consideration, represent the considered opinion, in an overwhelming measure, of the people of India, after the fullest public discussion of the proposals contained in the Report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford on Indian reforms; and we feel that we should be failing in our responsibility to the great interests we represent and the trust confided to us, if we were not to point out that, so far as public opinion in India is concerned, we speak with an authority which is indisputable; that we are putting forward demands in the form of amendments to the Bill which are the least that can satisfy the people of the country as a settlement, in the popular view, of the terms of the announcement of August 20th, 1917, and lead to the acceptance of the Reform Bill as a measure which would help to restore peace and contentment in the country, and provide the opportunities for self-realisation and national development which are as essential to the interests of Great Britain and the whole Empire as they are vital to those of India. We urge most earnestly the full acceptance by the Committee, having regard to the foregoing considerations, of the amendments to the Bill which we have ventured to propose, to give effect to the demands of the Congress. These are explained as briefly as possible hereunder.

"Fitness" for responsible Government.

We desire first, however, to state, without reservation, that the Indian National Congress cannot accept the assumption contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms that the people of India are as yet unfit for full responsible government. The principle of Self-Determination has been accepted by the British Government and its Allies as the essential principle to be applied to all civilised peoples. In the case of India, the immediate grant of responsible government, qualified only by the reservations necessary to its position as an integral part of the British Empire (inclusion in which is a cardinal point in the Constitution of the Congress and is fully adhered to, with insignificant exceptions, by every shade of Indian opinion), is the logical expression of that principle. The question of the fitness of a people to manage their own affairs is not to be decided by such specious considerations as are put forward in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. The principle of the right of every people to govern themselves is the basic fact which must be assaulted, if that right is to be withheld; and, while there may be reasons sufficiently strong to remove it from consideration, if attempt is made to apply it to barbaric or semi-civilised peoples or races which may be considered to be otherwise disqualified or unequipped for such responsibility, these cannot be advanced in regard to a people whose civilisation is the oldest existing in the world, who managed their own kingdoms and empires as large as the British Empire in India long before the establishment of British rule in the country, who possess ancient traditions of democratic government, among whom municipal institutions of an essentially democratic character only ceased to exist after the advent of British rule, whose country is economically in so large a measure self-contained and in need only of free development, and whose claim to the same Imperial protection as that so long enjoyed by the self-governing Dominions is based on the indisputable ground of the immensity of their past and present contributions to the military power and economic welfare of the Empire.

But apart from these broad and unassailable considerations, it is impossible to accept the reasons which prevented the authors of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms from proposing a scheme of immediate, full, responsible government for India and resulted in the embodiment in this Bill of the meagre and unsatisfying proposals now under consideration by the Committee. Briefly these reasons are:—

1. The absence of trained electorates of sufficient dimensions.

2. The setting-up of an oligarchy of educated classes to govern the illiterate masses whose interests they would not be so well fitted to represent as an alien bureaucracy.

3. Racial diversities and religious animosities.

These are reasons which have not stood in the way of the achievement of responsible government by any modern State. Under the very limited franchise proposals of the Southborough Committee about 2½ per cent. of the population in the provinces of British India would be enfranchised. In Bombay, Bengal, and the United Provinces the proportion is about 3 per cent. Even in the United Kingdom, three years after the passing of the great Reform Bill of 1832, only 3.3 of the total population enjoyed the franchise, and as late as 1881, the proportion had only grown to 8.9 per cent. In 1880 only 1 per cent. of the population could exercise the vote in Sweden, and until 1882 the Chamber of Deputies in Italy was elected by 2½ per cent. of the population. Large electorates in most self governing countries have only grown up in recent years. It was not until after the Reform Bill of 1884 was passed in the United Kingdom that 15 per cent. of the population became enfranchised, and in the United States as late as 1888 only 17.6 per cent. of the people enjoyed the right to vote. In all countries responsibility in the beginning has been entrusted to a very small section of the people, and government has been in the hands of a small educated minority, who have naturally cared for the interests of the uneducated masses pending the spread of education and the consequent extension of the franchise. The suggestion that the educated leaders of Indian opinion could not similarly be safely entrusted with the welfare of the masses is entirely falsified by the history of the last fifty years, which has been one of constant struggle between them and the bureaucratic administration for redress of the grievances and extension of the rights of the masses. The extent to which this has been the case is amply borne out in the remarkable memorandum which was presented to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford by Sir Dinsha Wacha and other leaders of the "Moderate" party in 1918, and in the dissenting Minute of Sir C. Sankaran Nair, annexed to the Despatch of the Government of India of March 5th (East India Constitutional Reforms Cmd. 123). But there can be no possible danger of an educated oligarchy coming into power because the Constitution would be democratic from the beginning, and as the franchise is extended, as it is sure to be in course of time, there would be no danger of a small minority ever assuming or usurping power. Nor have racial diversity or religious animosities ever been a bar to the achievement and successful working of self-governing institutions in other countries. This was notably the case in some of the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire. Canada was granted full responsibility at a time when racial and religious animosities were at the most acute stage, and when the population was certainly far below the standard, in respect of education and training, laid down for India in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms; yet what is now held to be a bar in the case of India was regarded, and, as it proved, rightly so, as a solvent in the case of Canada. We believe that equally in India the grant of full responsibility and the removal of all her political fetters would prove the surest solvent of all such problems. At the same time we would point out that the difficulties of this kind, to which reference is made in the Report, have been greatly exaggerated. Hindus and Moslems have lived for centuries side by side in social intercourse and mutually helpful brotherhood. Nothing has been more striking in the past few years (and is more evident to-day, than their recognition of and devotion to a common nationhood. This was evidenced by the agreement reached at Lucknow in 1917 on the much-vexed problem of Mahomedan representation. Hindu and Moslem leaders sitting round a table found a solution of a question which bristled with difficulties and in regard to which it would have been easy to excite jealousies and animosity had not the determination existed on both sides to place the interests of India and the Indian people as a nation above everything. The Lucknow compact has been accepted by the Southborough Committee. Religious disputes and consequent disturbances are only spasmodic and local, as they are in other countries; moreover they are conspicuous by their absence in the States under Indian rule, and they are not infrequently provoked and aggravated in British India by external causes and interference, which need not be described here.

The delegates of the Congress are thus unable to understand why special and peculiar standards of fitness for responsibility, which have never been applied to other countries, should be erected as a barrier against the immediate grant to the people of India of that right to a government set up by and answerable to the people, which has been so uncompromisingly asserted during the past few years by British statesmen, of every shade of opinion, to be the inalienable right of all civilised poples.

The Congress and the Announcement of August, 20, 1917.

In accepting with satisfaction the declaration in the Announcement of August 20th, 1917, that self-government is the goal of British policy in India, the National Congress, at its Session in Calcutta in the following December, repudiated the claim of others to decide for India the time and measure of the stages by which it should be achieved, as a negation of the recognised principle of self-determination. And when it came to consider, at its special Session called for the purpose at Bombay in August, 1918, the proposals contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, while adhering to the principles of reform contained in the Congress-League scheme and regarding the proposals in the Report as "unsatisfactory and disappointing," it drew up resolutions for the modification of those proposals and abandoned its own scheme, only in order to facilitate the passage of reforms. But even so, it was found that opinion in the country, subsequently very strongly manifested through Provincial and District Conferences, public meetings and even the Legislative Councils, was so definitely and emphatically determined upon the immediate achievement of full responsibility in the Provinces, that, at the following session at Delhi, in December of last year, an amending resolution, calling for full responsible government in the Provinces at once, without prejudice to the claim for a substantial measure of responsibility in the Central Government, was passed by an overwhelming majority, only a few delegates out of over 5,000 voting in favour of the retention of the Bombay Resolution.

We now put the Congress demands before the Committee in the form of suggested amendments to the Bill. Before proceeding to explain them in detail, we would again urge upon the Committee the representative character in which we appear before them as the accredited delegates of the most representative popular institution in India, with a definite mandate to urge upon the Parliament of the United Kingdom that the Indian people cannot be satisfied with anything else.

Resolutions of the Delhi Session of the Congress.

The Resolutions passed at the Session of the Congress at Delhi in December last, which embody the demands of the Congress, are annexed hereto as Appendix 1. For the convenience of the Committee, however, they are summarised below:

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

1. The Council of India should be abolished and there should be two permanent Under Secretaries to assist the Secretary of State for India, one of whom should be an Indian.

2. The salary of the Secretary of State and all charges in respect of the India Office establishment should be placed on the British Estimates.

3. The Control of Parliament and the Secretary of State should be modified only in proportion to the extent to which the Indian and Provincial Governments are made responsible to the electorate.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. The principle of responsible Government should be applied to the Central Administration by dividing the subjects into "Reserved" and "Transferred." The Reserved Subjects should be Foreign Affairs (except relations with the Colonies and Dominions), the Army, Navy, and relations with Indian Ruling Princes and, subject to the Declaration of Rights set out below, matters directly affecting the peace, tranquility and defence of the country.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

(a) That all Indian Subjects of His Majesty and all the subjects naturalised or resident in India are equal before the law, and there shall be no penal nor administrative law in force in this country, whether substantive or procedural, of a discriminative nature;

(b) That no Indian subject of His Majesty shall be liable to suffer in liberty, life, property, or in respect of free speech or writing or of the right of association except under sentence by an ordinary Court of Justice and as a result of lawful and open trial;

(c) That every Indian subject shall be entitled to bear arms, subject to the purchase of a licence as in Great Britain, and that the right shall not be taken away save by a sentence of any ordinary Court of Justice;

(d) That the Press shall be free and that no licence or security shall be demanded on the registration of a press or newspaper;

(e) That corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any Indian subject of His Majesty save under conditions applying to all other British subjects.

2. The Executive Council should consist partly of Ministers appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Assembly and in charge of the Transferred Subjects and partly of other members nominated by Government in charge of the Reserved Subjects. When there are two or more members in charge of the Reserved Subjects, half of their number should be Indians.

3. There should be no Council of State but only one Legislative Assembly composed of 150 members, four-fifths of whom should be elected directly by the people. The franchise should be as broad as possible without distinction of sex.

4. The Legislative Assembly should have the same measure of fiscal autonomy as the self-governing Dominions.

5. The Legislative Assembly should have full control over the Budget, except in respect of the Reserved Subjects, the allotment for which should be fixed and be a first charge on the Revenues.

6. All Bills must be introduced and passed in the Assembly. Provided that in the case of Reserved Subjects, if the Legislative Assembly does not pass any measure desired by Government, the Governor-General in Council may provide for the same by regulations, such regulations to remain in force for one year, and not to be renewed unless 40 per cent. of the Legislative Assembly present and voting are in favour of them.

Provided also that if the Council of State is to be constituted, at least half of its total strength should consist of elected members and the procedure by certification should be confined to the Reserved Subjects.

7. The President and the Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly should be elected by the Assembly.

8. The Legislative Assembly should have power to make or modify its own rules of business and these should not require the sanction of the Governor-General.

There should be an obligation to convene meetings of the Assembly at stated intervals or on the requisition of a certain number of members

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

1. There should be complete separation of the Provincial from the Imperial Revenues with certain defined powers of taxation and borrowing in the Provincial Governments.

2. Full responsible Government should be introduced into the Provinces at once.

3. The Executive Council should consist of the Governor and Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

4. At least four-fifths of the members of the Legislative Council should be elected on a broad franchise without distinction of sex.

5. The Legislative Council should elect its own President and Vice-President.

6. The Legislative Council should have power to make or modify its own rules of business, and these should not require the sanction of the Governor.

7. There hould be an obligation to convene meetings of the Council at stated intervals or on the requisition of a certain number of members.

8. The Legislative Council should have full control over the Budget except in respect of the Provincial contribution to the Government of Inda.

9. All Bills must be introduced and passed in the Legislative Council.

10. There should be no Grand Committee.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

The Public Services should be recruited *in India* in a fixed and progressive proportion. The annual recruitment in India for the Indian Civill Service should be 50 per cent. to start with and Indians should be granted at least 25 per cent. of the Commissions in the Army, and this proportion should be gradually increased.

Complete Transfer of Responsibility.

The Congress asks for a statutory guarantee that full responsible Government shall be established in the whole of British India, within a period not exceeding 15 years.

The Determination of the Congress.

We wish again to emphasise one important fact, to which we have already referred in connection with these demands. The Bombay Special Congress, which met to consider the Reform proposals of the Joint Report, resolved that the subjects of Law, Justice, and Police should, for a period of six years, be reserved and administered by the Executive Government of each Province. This resolution did not find favour with the people; they pressed for full responsible Government immediately in the Provinces, through the Legislative Councils, Political Associations and public meetings. In response to public opinion, so emphatically expressed throughout the country, the Delhi Congress in December last resolved, in modification of the Bombay Congress Resolution on the subject, that "in view of the expression of opinion in the country since the sitting of the said special Session, this Congress is of opinion that so far as the Provinces are concerned, full responsible Government should be granted at once." The feeling among the Delegates of the Congress was so strong that they, in order to guard against the possible danger of any attempt to minimise their demands on this question, further resolved that the Deputation proceeding to England should advocate and press the demands of the Congress as contained in the resolutions of the Congress."

We submit that the proposals of the Joint Report, intended to solve the political problems of India, have failed to satisfy the aspirations of India as expressed in the Congress resolutions. The Authors of the Report have not carried out substantially the spirit of the Declaration of the 20th August. They have put too narrow and too strict a construction on the wording of that Announcement. They have declined to grant full responsible Government to any Province, and they propose to maintain the Central Government in as bureaucratic a form as ever. The Authors of the Report, in taking this course, have altogether missed the real issue, for the solution of which their task of proposing Constitutional Reforms for India was undertaken. They do not propose to solve the greatest of all problems in India, viz., Fiscal Autonomy, without which all other reforms are almost valueless. We do not find any recommendation in this Report for the abolition of the India Council, which is left untouched in the Bill. They do not even suggest the probable period within which the goal of full responsibility can be reached, much less do they recommend the fixing of any such time limit in the Statute to be passed.

The Demand of the Congress for a Declaration of the Rights of the people of India as British citizens, viz., that all Indians are equal before the law, equally entitled to a licence to bear arms and to enjoy freedom of speech, writing and meeting, and also the freedom of the Press; and that no one should be punished or deprived of his liberty, except by a sentence of a Court of Justice, has been met by the Rowlatt Act passed in the teeth of the unanimous Indian opinion of the country both in and outside the Legislative Council!

Unsatisfactory Character of the Bill.

Coming to the Bill itself, we regret to say that the proposals contained therein are even less acceptable that the unsatisfactory and disappointing recommendations of the Joint Report. We have carefully gone through its provisions and compared them with the recommendations of the Joint Report. A list of points in which the Bill goes back on this Report is attached here-

(Continued on page 10).

CONGRESS AND JOINT COMMITTEE.

INTERROGATORIES ANSWERED.

The following are the answers submitted by the Congress deputation to the questions shown up by the joint committee as a basis for examination of witnesses:—

Q. 1. Do you accept the proposition that it is desirable to bring about the progressive realization of responsible government in India? and, if so, how do you define the expression 'responsible government'? And do you generally accept the proposition contained in the preamble?

Ans. 1. The aim of the Congress is the establishment of such Government in the whole of British India to the extent it has been introduced in the self-governing dominions. In other words, the Congress demands dominion responsible government or dominion home rule.

The Congress does not accept the terms of the preamble as they stand and urges that the whole of the preamble should be amended as proposed in Part II. of the memorandum of evidence submitted on behalf of the Congress to the Committee. The effect of these proposed amendments would be to guarantee the establishment, within a period not exceeding fifteen years, of full responsible government in British India and to ensure that the devolution of powers and responsibility as between Parliament and the Government of India on the one hand and the Government of India and the Provincial Governments on the other should depend upon a corresponding devolution of powers and responsibility to the popular legislatures as well as an increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration.

Q. 2. Do you think that the realization of responsible government in the provinces involves the establishment in provincial legislatures of a substantial elected majority? (Clause 6.)

Ans. 2. We think that it involves the establishment of fully elective councils. The Congress urges, however, that to begin with at least four-fifths of the members should be elected.

Q. 3. Do you think that the non-official members of the provincial legislatures should possess power to control the action and policy of the executive? Do you think they possess such power at present?

Ans. 3. It is necessary that they should. At present, they possess no such power.

Q. 4. Do you think that there are certain matters or functions of government in the provinces in which at present the provincial executive must remain responsible to the Secretary of State and Parliament, and must therefore be in a position to lenforce its wishes?

Ans. 4. We do not think so. The Congress asks for full responsible government in the provinces.

Q. 5. If you accept the propositions stated under questions 1 to 4, do you think that the dual form of Government embodied in the Bill is the best means of securing them? If not what are your objections to that feature of the Bill, and by what other means would you attempt to secure the objects in view?

Ans. 5. As the Congress does not accept the propositions stated in Q. 1 to 4, in their entirety, it is not in favour of the dual form of government embodied in the Bill. Its objections are explained generally in the memorandum of evidence already submitted to the Committee. Briefly they are as follows:

(1) That the Congress holds that India is fit for responsible government, and that anything less than full responsible government in the provinces could not satisfy the people even as a first step.

(2) That the scheme embodied in the Bill is not calculated to achieve the goal aimed at in the declaration of policy contained in the announcement of August 1917.

The mean sproposed by the Congress are contained in its resolutions printed as Appendix I, in the memorandum already submitted.

Q. 6. If you have any other method to suggest, does it (i) provide possibilities of advance by stages and facilitate the 'progressive realization of responsible government' and, if it does, in what way? (Clause 2, 3, etc.) and (ii) does it afford means of judgment, (a) to the electors and (b) to the statutory commission to examine and report on progress, or the success or failure in results of the control exercised by the legislature and those who represent it in the executive?

Ans. 6. The method proposed by the Indian National Congress does provide for advance by stages. According to the resolutions of the Congress, all matters affecting peace and war, the Navy, the Army and Air force, treaties and foreign relations (other than commercial treaties), relations with Indian ruling princes, and all matters directly affecting the peace, tranquility and defence of the country (subjecting to the Declaration of Rights set out on page 4 of the memorandum) would be left at the first stage to be dealt with by the executive uncontrolled by the legislature, and some of them would be transferred to popular control in course of time after providing all necessary safeguards for the maintenance of India's connection with the British Empire.

The resolutions of the Congress also fall short of responsible government on other matters. To mention a few of them, (1) financial autonomy is subject to a serious qualification enabling the Governor-General to override the decision of the legislature.

(2) The executive in the Government of India need not command the confidence of the legislature and will not be bound to go out of office by reason of an adverse vote.

(3) There will be no one corresponding to the Premier in the British system and therefore the head of the Government will be the real and not merely the nominal head of the executive.

(4) The legislature will not be wholly elective.

These and other similar matters in which the resolutions of the Congress fall short of the essentials of full responsible government also provide scope for advance by stages. In our view, the Congress scheme is the only one yet put forward which will facilitate the progressive realisation of responsible government in India, if such realisation of the goal is seriously intended to be attained as early as possible and is not to remain an expression of a mere pious wish.

(ii) We welcome the assumption contained in the first part of this question that the electors are to be judges of the success or failure of this experiment. The Congress does not admit the claim of others to be the legislative assembly.

Our views about the statutory commission are expressed in our answer to question 17.

Q. 7. If you consider a dual form of government acceptable in principle are there any points of detail the modification of which you regard as necessary? If so, what are those points and what modifications would you suggest?

Ans. 7.—We are not in favour of a dual form of government in the provinces. We propose full responsible government in the provinces.

Q. 8.—In particular, do you think:

(i) that ministers should hold office 'during pleasure'? i.e. should be liable to removal if they are unable to support the action decided upon in their department by the Governor or if they fail to retain the confidence of the legislature? (Clause 2) (1)

(ii) that the Governor should have power to disregard the opinion of his ministers if he considers that action in accordance with that opinion is inconsistent with the due discharge of his responsibilities? (Clause 3) (3).

(iii) that the executive council should, in all provinces, normally consist of one official European and one non-official Indian? (Clause 4).

(iv) that the Governor should have power to dissolve his legislative council? (Clause 7) (4).

Ans. 8.—An answer to this question, to be strictly relevant, would be based on the assumption of our acceptance of the scheme embodied in the Bill. That scheme, we have already stated, we do not accept but we think it desirable to state our view of what should be the position in matters referred to in the question under the Congress scheme.

(1) Ministers should hold office during pleasure, using the phrase in its constitutional sense. In practice it follows that ministers who are responsible to the legislature would have to resign if they fail to retain the confidence of that body.

(ii) We consider that the Governor should have no power to disregard the opinions of his ministers beyond that already contained in sec. 50 of the principal Act.

(iii) According to Congress proposals the executive council would consist entirely of ministers appointed from the elected members of the legislative council. We make no distinction between Europeans and Indians.

(iv) The Governor should have power to dissolve his legislative council provided that he shall appoint a date not more than three months after the date of the dissolution for the next sessions of the council.

Q. 9.—Referring back to questions 2, 3 and 4, if your answers to the first and third of these are in the affirmative, and if you think that the legislatures should be given greater powers of control and influence than they possess at present, do you regard the limitations imposed generally by clause 9 of the Bill upon their financial and legislative powers as

(I) suitable, or as

(II) unnecessarily severe, or as

(III) inadequate to safeguard the responsibilities which the Government owes in the last resort to Parliament (Clause 9.).

Ans. 9. As the Congress disapproves of diarchy in the provinces and proposes full responsible government, any limitation on the powers of control of the provincial legislatures except as regards the emergency power of the Governor are unnecessary and undesirable.

Q. 10.—In particular,

(i) Do you think that the legislature should have power with whatever limitations to vote supplies (Clause 9) (2).

(ii) Do you accept the plan of grand committees as the means of giving to the Government the power to secure essential legislation in the event of their failure to carry their propositions in the council?

If so, have you any modification of detail to suggest?

If not, what other method would you suggest to secure the object in view?

Ans. 10.—It follows from the foregoing that we consider that the legislature must have power without limitation to vote supplies.

We do not accept the plan of the grand committee, nor is any such limitation necessary under the scheme we propose.

Q. 11.—Do you accept the position adopted in the Bill (Part II) that the time has not yet come to give the legislative assembly a similar measure of control over the Central Government as that given to provincial legislative council over provincial Governments?

Ans. 11.—We do not accept the position. We regard it as incompatible with the announcement of August 20. We have already indicated the extent to which the Congress demands that Indian legislature should control the Central Government at the present stage.

Q. 12.—Do you agree that it is advisable none the less to provide for a substantial elective majority in the Indian legislature? (Clause 16).

Ans. 12.—We think that in any case at least four-fifths of the Indian legislature should be elected members.

Q. 13.—Do you accept the plan of a bicameral legislature as arising out of this, as constituting both a satisfactory machine for the ordinary purposes of legislation and as affording the means to the Governor General in Council to secure legislation which he regards as essential (Clauses 14, 15 and 16.)

Ans. 13. We do not accept the plan of a bicameral legislature. In our view, a council of State such as is propopsed in the Bill would act only as a barrier to the expression of the popular will. The Congress in its resolution urges, however, that if the Council of

(Continued on page 10.)

THE INDIAN REFORM BILL.

(Continued from page 9.)

with and marked Appendix II. We invite the special attention of the Joint Committee to a few of the more important of them; they are points Nos. 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 32, 33, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50 in the list.

'Almost despotic powers."

In concluding this portion of our Memorandum we desire to impress upon the Committee the danger of allowing the Bill as it stands to pass into law. The salvation of India at this supremely critical juncture, both as regards its individual existence and its position, as one of the basic foundations of the British Empire, lies in the transfer of responsibility and control in the government and administration of the country from the hands of the bureaucracy to those of the representatives of the people. The Bill makes generous provision for the transfer of control, not from the bureaucracy to the people, but from Parliament to the bureaucracy, while allowing only a very limited and tentative experiment in "responsible administration" in order that the people of the country may undergo a training in "responsibility", to be carried out by instructors who have had no such training themselves, but whose mental equipment and experience in the working of forms of government and administration make them singularly ill-fitted to be entrusted with such a task. The limited powers to be granted to the popular representatives are to be surrounded by such an effective entanglement of barbed wire, in the form of checks, safeguards and saving classes as to leave the Governor of a Province, as Sir Donald McLean aptly pointed out in the debate on the Second Reading, still in the possession of "almost despotic powers." If this is to be the effect of a Bill which, at the same time, removes to a large extent the control of the Secretary of State and Parliament over executive authority in India, the Indian people will have little for which to be grateful. The speech of the Secretary of State on the Second Reading was the strongest justification of the demand of India for the fullest possible measure of Responsible Government. The Bill gives little more than limited responsibility in municipal affairs and leaves the people still at the mercy of executive authority in all the departments which vitally affects their interests and without the right to the final voice in the spending of the revenues of the country.

The Government of Bombay make alternative proposals to those of the Joint Report, which show that they are in favour of a scheme for the Provinces, which approximates more closely to the demands which we put forward, than the proposals of the Bill. In view of the accusation that has been freely made in this country that the Congress has made extreme demands at the bidding of "extremist" leaders, we would emphasise that the Congress, generally speaking, is asking for little more than is proposed by the Government of Bombay under Lord Willingdon. However, that may be, we urge that our demands are the least which can be described as a "substantial step" of the kind intended by the terms of the Announcement of 1917, or which can be accepted by the people of India as an adequate measure of justice to them.

V. J. PATEL,
General Secretary.

BANAJI'S COMMERCIAL CLASS.

GOVT. RESOLUTION.

Regarding the London Chamber Senior Exams. in Accountancy and other Commercial subjects the Government have resolved to demand certificate from Recognised Institutions that the candidates sent up are BONA-FIDE students for 6 months. Mr. M. S. Banaji, F. N. F. A. (London), Prizeman and Honorsman, Jt. Principal and Proprietor of BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS, Govalia Tank Road, Bombay, therefore begs to inform the public that he will stop admission after 4th September.

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CONGRESS AND JOINT COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 9.)

State is to be established, at least one half of its members should be elected.

Q. 14. Do you accept the provisions of the Bill as to the course of legislation in the Indian legislature? (Clauses 20 (3) and (4) or do you regard them as unnecessarily restrictive on the popular will, or as an inadequate means of ensuring to the Governor-General in Council the discharge of his responsibilities

Ans. 14. As already stated we are opposed to the establishment of the second chamber proposd by the Bill.

The form of the Indian legislature which we advocate is outlined in the Congress resolutions under the heading "Government of India" (See memorandum of evidence, page 15.) We regard the provisions of the Bill in this respect as undoubtedly, unnecessary, and would think, dangerously, restrictive of the popular will and also as providing more than adequate and, therefore, undesirable means of ensuring to the Governor-General in Council the discharge of his responsibility. Under the scheme we propose all subjects except Army, Navy, Foreign relations with Ruling Princes, peace, tranquility and defence of the country would be transferred to ministers appointed from the elected members of the Assembly. In the event of the Legislative Assembly refusing to pass any measure which the Governor-General in Council may consider essential for the safety, tranquility or defence of British India, we propose that he should have power to pass such law without the assent of the Legislative Assembly for one year and that the law should only be renewed after that period if 40 per cent of the members of the Assembly present and voting are in favour of it. We consider that this provision will afford adequate means to the Governor-General in Council to secure the passage of a measure which he may consider so urgently necessary to the discharge of his responsibility as to justify him in overriding for the time being the will of the Assembly. It appears to us, however, obviously undesirable that a measure enacted against the wishes of the popular representatives should be of a permanent character and we consider that a year should be a sufficient period in which public opinion may be brought to realize, either that the measure is of an essenitial charcter or that it is not dangerous to the liberties or interests of the people.

Q. 15. Do you accept the changes made by the Bill (Clause 21) in the constitution of the Governor-General's Executive Council? If not, what are your reasons, and what modifications would you suggest?

Ans. 15. We have adopted in regard to the Government of India the dual form of an executive council proposed in the Bill for the provinces, in order to secure in the Government of India adequate popular control in all matters not reserved as previously indicated. We ask that half the members of the executive council in charge of reserved subjects, if there is more than one, shall be Indians, and that ministers who shall be elected members of the Assembly shall be appointed to administer all non-reserved subjects, such ministers to be on an equality in pay and status with the members of the executive council. We are not in favour of ten years' service of the Crown in India being made a condition of membership of the executive council for any of its members. The practice of having permanent officials as heads of departments contributes, in our opinion, more than anything else to the maintenance of woodenness and inelasticity and an inadequate sense of responsibility in the Government of India.

Q. 16. Do you think that the development of provincial autonomy on the one hand and of self-government in the provinces on the other involves any modification of the provisions of Section of 2, 33, and 45, of the Government of India Act? (Clause 23.)

Ans. 16. We should regard with great suspicion all modifications of the power of control over the Government in India by the Secretary of State and Parliament, except where the measure of control that is relinquished by Parliament or Secretary of State passes definitely into the hands of the representatives of the people. Any deviation from this principle, which we consider essential for the protection of the people against the admitted dangers of the existence of an imperfectly or inadequately controlled bureaucracy, would tend to lessen the sense of responsibility in the Government. We should be in favour of wide relaxation of control by the Secretary of State, if our proposals for full responsibility in the provinces and partial responsibility in the Central Government were accepted, to the extent to which control its transferred to the popular assemblies.

Q. 17. Do you agree that the gradual realization of responsible government involves periodical examination of progress, by independent authority and that the provasions of Clause 28 of the Bill are well designed to afford such examinations?

Ans. 17. We do not agree that the proposed statutory commission at the end of ten years should have power to suggest or recommend or report on the desirability of modification of the degree or responsibility then existing in any province. The commission should enquire and report only as to whether the ten years' experiment does not justify the immediate grant of full responsible government in the whole of British India or whether another period of five years should be allowed to pass before doing so.

Q. 18. Are there any matters which if is proposed in the Bill to deal with by rule which you would suggest should be provided for in the Bill?

Ans. 18. Yes. They are indicated in the proposed amendments to the Bill (Part II, page 8 of the memorandum of evidence.)

Q. 19. Have you any observations to offer on the reports of Lord Southborough's Committees and of the Committee on the Home Administration of Indian Affairs?

Ans 19. Our observations on the report of Lord Southborough's Committee are contained in Part III or our memorandum of evidence (page 12.)

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1053-14—Mulla and M, Govindji Hursey and ors v Ruttonbai widow and anr, Rustomji and G, Motichand and D, Part heard.
1225-15—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Hirji v Ruttonbai widow and anr, Rustomji and G, Motichand and D, Mulla & M, In person, Part heard.
1472-19—Little and Co, Pohoomal Bros a firm v Esardas Liladhar, Pandia and Co, Part heard.
1732-18—Tyab D and Co., Khadizabibi, widow v Kazi Gulam Varis Kazi Ali and ors, Rustomji and G, Kharas and Co., Matu J and M.
1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dane v Nakrabai Juthabhai Shaw & Co, M B Chothia.
186-17—Jam R & D, Purshotam Ranchhordas v Framroz Merwanji Desai, Mulla and M.
929-18—Ard H D & Co, Dharamsey Meghji v Bhimji Meghji and anr, Kanga & F. M B Chothia.
1144-18—Moti and D, Messrs Chhaganlal Vithalji a firm v Messrs Gopalji Kalianji a firm, Soonderdas & Co.
1577-18—Soonderdas & Co, Meghji Vanickand a firm v Harmukhrai Hanmanbux, Unwalla P and P.
1627-18—N C Dalal, Mahomed Hasan Abdn Rahim v Rupshi Mathuradas Lo-ji Bhimji and Co.
S C Ct 303/10950-17—Payne and Co, The Poona Bank Ltd v Jeewa Vishram a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.
1365-15—Payne and Co, The Poona Bank Ltd v Jeewa Vishram a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.
280-19—Shroff and D, Ahmed Pyaralli Dossal v Haji Jan Mahomed Hassam, Jamshedji R and D.
S C Ct 1145/21561-18—Madh K and Ch. Nathoolal K Patel and ors v Nagindas Balubhai a firm, Daph F and D.
1179-18—Mer K and Co, Govindram Somnath Tivari v Messrs Banarsidas Keshavdas a firm and anr, D J Mantri.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

2114-19—Jam R and D, Padamchand Bhuramal a firm v Vardhaman Jotsey and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

564-19—Khandvalla and Co, Pratabchand Gulabchand v Chimanlal Hathibhai Shah.
699-19—Bhai K and G, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj a firm v Bai Dinbai Burjorji Contractor.
1018-19—Khandvalla and Co, Mohanlal Haribhai v Sevaram Motiram Rohia and anr.
1382-19—Payne and Co, Haji Ali Akber Nemazee v Mirza Mahomed Shirazee, Edg G W and Co.
1583-19—N C Dalal, Somabhai Hirachand a firm v Sevaram Motiram.
1791-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oghad v Hiralal Ambalal a firm.
1793-19—Bhai K and G, Cawasji Framji and Co a firm v Girdhardas Jethabhai a firm, Craigie B and Co.
1809-19—N C Dalal, Shrinivas Laxminarayen a firm v Joharmal son of Bhadermal Ishwardas and ors, Dubash and Co.
1875-19—Amarchand and M, Messrs Dwarkadas Chhotulal and Co a firm v Messrs Harnandrai Bejnath a firm, Matubhai J and M.
1917-19—Rustomji and Gin, Esmail Nowroji and Co a firm v D J Yagii and Co a firm.
2005-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Mahadeo Rambux a firm v Messrs Ramdeo Soman a firm, Wadia G and Co.
2010-19—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen a firm v Karim Sulleman.
2016-19—Purnanand and Club, Jivanlal Manilal and Co a firm v I I Mehta and Co a firm, Dikshit M and K.
2023-19—Shamrao M and H, Gulam Hoosein Fakirmahomed v Malu Mahadeo Mestry, Amin and D.
2042-19—N C Dalal, Shaik Mahomed Bin Imtola and anr v Fidaalli Hidayatt, Chitnis M and K.
2082-19—Motichand and D, Jagjivandas Anandji and Co a firm v Madhavlal Ranchhoddas a firm, Shroff and D.
2096-19—Jamshedji R and D, Messrs Lakhmidas Narrandas a firm v Ismail Mahomed and Sons a firm.
2099-19—Payne and Co, Esmail Joosub v K M T Madan.
2107-19—Amarchand and M, Ratanchand Khimchand Motishaw and ors v Bholabhai Nanabhai Javeri, M B Chothia.
2144-19—Payne and Co, The Indo-China Manufacturing Co Ltd v Mafatlal Jamnadas a firm, Daphtary F and D.
2168-19—Khand and Co, Ambaram Motichand a firm v Chabildas Nathoobhai a firm, Ard H D and Co.
2172-19—Motichand and D, Lakhmidas Parbhudas v Varjiwandas Kharsandas.
2178-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Mirzamal Motilal and Co a firm v Messrs Chimanlal Tricumlal a firm.
2118-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Maganlal Parbhudas a firm v Messrs Khubchand Ramchand a firm, Motichand and D.
2277-19—Edg G W and Co, Jacob Haroon Khergamvala v Nissim S Beyhar, Judah and S.
2282-19—Mehta D and L, D Chotalal and Co a firm v Deelsukh Manchachand and anr, Amarchand and M.
2315-19—Matu J and M, The Persian Gulf S N Co. v Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Shroff and D.
2332-19—Mulla and M, George Johnson v Nowroji Bomonji Ghadiali, Pandia and Co.
2333-19—Dik M and K, Vithaldas Jugjiwan a firm v Messrs Gopalji Karsondas a firm.
2334-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Mangaldas Buldeodas a firm v Messrs Virchand Dalcharam a firm.
2346-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Lallubhai Chhaganlal a firm v Messrs Bhikaji Chimanlal a firm, Mulla and M.
2351-19—N C Dalal, Amershi Laxmidas a firm v Himatlal Dayabhai and Co a firm.
2353-19—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Goverdhandas Dhunji a firm v Messrs Meghji Jugjiwan a firm.
2378-19—N C Dalal, Sheth Shirchand Manchand v Keshavlal Bhaichand.
2379-19—N C Dalal, Sheth Shirchand Manchand v Popatlal Bhikabhai, Mirza and Mirza.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1755-19—Rustomji and G, Velji Devshankar and Co a firm v Harkishonlal and Sons a firm.
1762-19—Malvi M R and Co, Govinddas Tulsidas a firm v Devidas Mohanji a firm.
1763-19—Edg G W and Co, Dwarkadas Haridas v Nothubhai Decram and anr.
1854-19—Amarchand and M, Messrs Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Messrs Punjabhai Padamally a firm.
1556-19—Wadia G and Co, Messrs E D Sassoon and Co a firm v Ramchand Hargovindas.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1350-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B & Co, Matubhai, Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

1804-19—Rustomji and G, Haridas Ramji v Padamsey Nensey a firm, Edg G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

713-17—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandwalla and Co.
1209-19—Kharas and Co, Edulji Rustamji v Fatmabai, Jamsedji R and D.
903-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hookamchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.
551-17—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudeo Kothare, Manchershaw and N, Mehta D and L, Shamrao M and H.
1537-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Lalbhai Wadilal, N C Dalal.
1393-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D, For postponement.
1401-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D.
300-18—Mer K and Co, Dr Hormusji Maneckji Masina and ors v The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Brown.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

915-18—Edg G W & Co., Gangaram Chhabildas a firm v. Manilal Parbhalal a firm, Daph F & D.
99-18—Ard H D & Co., Jethabhoy Kallianji v. Gopaldas Kuverji a firm, Madh K & Ch.
1004-18—Vachha and Co, Manji Hirji and Co a firm v The New Mahaluxmi Oil Mills Co a firm, Payne and Co.
1385-18—Edg G W and Co, Buchoomiya Joosubmiya v Dwarkanath Harischandra and ors, Daph F and D.
1212-18—Craigie B and C, Manchershaw Cursetji Khan Saheb v Sorabji Framji Kathoke, Forbes and Co.
615-18—Purshotamrai and Co, Bhagwanji Deokaran a firm v The Great Indian Peninsula Rly Co. Ltd. and anr, Little and Co.
1122-18—N C Dalal Keshavlal Manilal Choksey a firm v. Hiralal Thakoredas a firm, Malvi M R & Co.
147-18—Mulla and Mulla Yamnabai widow and ors. v Haji Jusab Haji Valimahomed and ors. Payne and Co.
1325-17—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Champsey Umersay sons a firm v Ramji Govindji Sharoff and Co., Bhai and ors. R. T. G.
1451-17—Khandwalla and Co, Sakharam Rakhmaji Waikar v Ganoo Umaji Waikar and ors, Mehta D and L, In person.
1168-18—Daphtary F and D, Joharsing Dolatram a firm v. Ratilal Lakmidas a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.
82-18—Dastur & Co., Damji Dharsey and ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand & ors, Daphtary F & D, Motichand and D.
962-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kallianji v Gopaldas Kuverji a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.
760-18—Purnanand and Club, Manibai widow v Mathuradas Kuverji a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.
1505-18—Vachha and Co, Vishwambharlal Kishanlal and Co v Vishvambarnath Bhargao a firm, Mulla and M.
1528-18—Raghavayya N and Co, Haji Abulla Haji Tyeb v Ranchhordas Parshotamdas a firm, Craigie B and C.
1629-18—Mulla and M, Huseinbai widow v Messrs Bhawanidas and Co a firm, Kanga and S.
1635-18—Captain and V, Nathoo Dewram v G. Mollinui.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 49.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR DISMISSAL OF COUNTER-CLAIM.

887-19—Vachha and Co, Ramrikhdas Brijmohanlal a firm v Sadiram Ratanlal a firm, Rustomji and G.
1145-17—Captain and V, Salemahomed Peermahomed and Co a firm v The Binod Mills Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHOUSTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P 8-19—In Person, Keshav Krishnaji Hijib and ors v Maruti Dewji Pansare and anr, Daphtary F and D. Part heard 5-8-19.
P P 12-19—In person, Syed Gulam Hyder v Rajastali Shiralli and anr, Mirza & M, Matubhai J and M, Part heard 26-8-19 at noon.
P P 14-19—In person, Lalbai widow and anr v Moonabai widow and anr, Mankukhlal H M and Co, Part heard 26-8-19—3-30 p.m.

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LATE MR. GOKHALE.

THE PATRIOT-STATESMAN.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S TRIBUTE.

The following is the full text of his Excellency's speech at the unveiling of Mr. Gokhale's portrait, Poona.

Mr. Apte, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Welcome as is this opportunity to me of performing the task to which you have invited me to-day, I feel somewhat ill-equipped to perform it adequately, because through lack of personal knowledge and acquaintanceship with the late Mr. Gokhale, it is only too possible that any remarks I may make, any impressions I have culled from his writings and speeches, may fall short of what should be said. I know that many of you here who were taught by him, who co-operated with him in his work and who revere his memory, who walked and talked with him, are better able to speak of him than I; but all the same I am glad as head of the Presidency to which his character and fame added so much lustre, to have an opportunity of paying a tribute to the great work he did for this Presidency, for India and the Empire.

But before speaking of Mr Gokhale and his work, we have to remember that we owe this occasion to the public spirit of Rao Bahadur Hanmanthram, whose happy idea it was to present this portrait to the City of Poona. The donor is well known for his generous and upright qualities typical of the master whom he has desired thus to honour—and this picture, finely executed by Mr. Pimpalkhare, will serve to inspire those who deliberate in the Municipal Hall with that spirit of selfless devotion and public service which was Mr. Gokhale's greatest legacy to his people. One of Mr. Gokhale's own remarks made when laying the foundation stone of the Ranade Memorial Library, comes almost as a message from him to-day. "Remember," said Mr. Gokhale, "when you come here that the eye of a great master is upon you Let that stimulate you to take the utmost advantage of the facilities this library offers you and in proportion as you do that you will have raised a true memorial to Mr. Ranade." So here, in the Civic Hall of this historic town you, its representatives, must remember that it will be in the work you do under the shadow of this picture that you can raise a real memorial to Mr. Gokhale.

AN AMAZING RECORD.

I need scarcely remind any citizens of Poona of Mr. Gokhale's career; but this career was at least a proof that it is often the enthusiasm of youth and its vibrating idealisms and beliefs, rather than the mellowed experience of old age, that renders the greatest services to a country. His career was remarkable in its rapidity, and he harnessed himself to the cause of the public almost from his boyhood. I cannot help thinking that his first step was the most important in his life when he joined the Deccan Education Society, for in doing so he made it impossible for anyone to suspect that he was in public life for his own advantage or wealth, and gave from the outset that assurance of his own integrity and self-sacrifice which went far to build up his influence in later life. We see him as a Professor at 20; an editor at 21; and before he was 31 he had already been Secretary of both the Provincial and National Congress, and was not only a witness on the Welby Commission, but perhaps the witness that made the biggest impression of any on that occasion. Six years later he was an Imperial Legislator, and before he was 40 was the National envoy to the Imperial Government. This is an amazing record, especially in India, but it is not all, for in addition to all this he was founding societies, original in their conception and permanent in their constitution, which were destined to live after him and mould the character and future of succeeding generations.

There is much romance, I think, about all this early life; his eager acceptance of the renunciatory life of the Deccan Education Society; his hero worship for the person and teachings of his master Mr. Ranade; and the quiet unobtrusive work he did fitting himself for an unknown future. In these early years he attained little more than a local fame, though he was soon to learn by experience how difficult and thankless is the task of a politician and a public servant, and how doubly difficult if that task is to be kept honest in face of public criticism and obloquy. But when he went to England on the Welby Commission he at once sprang into wider prominence; his bold utterances, the clarity and force of his evidence, and the wide accuracy and scope of his knowledge convinced all who heard him that a new and potent figure had sprung into the arena of Indian politics.

A REMARAKABLE DEBATER.

As a debater he was remarkable, and no one can read his speeches without understanding his success. What were the causes of his influence? It is true he was a bold and resolute critic of Government, but his success was not due to that, for there have been many such that more than equalled Mr. Gokhale; he was able, but ability alone is no passport to the hearts of men; he was eloquent, but his reputation stands on no mere phrasemaking. If I read him aright, his influence and fame were due partly to his obvious disinterestedness and to the knowledge that all had, that he was ambitious of nothing for himself, but of all things for his country, and also to his exceptional gift of being able at once to disentangle the essential from the unessential in any problem, and his disdain for the small and petty controversies that are the stock-in-trade and delight of lesser men in politics. Amongst these political minnows he swam like a Leviathan.

"Try and keep down and not encourage the tendency which seems almost inherent in the Indian mind of to-day to let small differences assume undue importance."

On broad issuess like those governing the relations between Empire and India he was positive, and though a stern opponent of Government he quickly realised, especially during the controversies regarding the Partition of Bengal, the piteous damage that was being done to the Indian cause by the exuberances of wild extremists, and he set himself to get his countrymen to take a saner and more statesmanlike attitude to Political problems. He believed, and said openly that he believed, that India and the British Empire were indissolubly linked together. Let me quote from one of his finest speeches in the Imperial Council.

"My Lord, one great need of the situation which I have ventured again and again to point out in this Council, is that the Government should enable us to feel that though largely foreign in personnel it is national in spirit and sentiment. This it can only do by undertaking towards the people of India all those responsibilities which national Governments in other countries undertake towards their people. We too in our turn must accept the Government as a national Government giving it that sense of security which national Governments are entitled to claim and utilising the peace and order which it has established for the moral and material advancement of the people. To my mind the greatest work of Western education in the present state of India is not so much the encouragement of learning, as the liberation of the Indian mind from the thraldom of old world ideas and the assimilation of all that is best in the life, character and thought of the west. I think Englishmen should have more faith in the influence of their history and literature, and whenever they are inclined to feel annoyed at the utterances of a discontented B. A., let them realise that he is only an accident of the present period of the transition in India and that they should no more lose faith in the results of Western education than should my countrymen question the ultimate aim of British rule in this land, just because not every Englishman who comes out realises the true character of England's mission here."

I doubt if there is anyone who has succeeded in a few phrases in putting the task of the Englishman in India, and of the Indian in the Empire, with a rare sympathy for our difficulties or a finer spirit of statesmanship for India.

And in graver and more critical times we see in Mr. Gokhale's utterances the same gift of seeing a question fairly from two points of view—from the point of view of Government and of the critic. In referring to those popular convulsions which like a hurricane sweep over a country from time to time, when in the masses and minnows all sense of balance and statesmanship have deserted them, Mr. Gokhale recognised at once the primary duty of Government to put down disorder; but pleaded for more sympathy and psychological insight. With regard to reforms of kinds to meet the needs of the people, he said:

"Whatever reforms are taken in hand let them be dealt with frankly and generously—and my Lord let not the words 'Too late' be written on every one of them." It is true that I read this speech for the first time only two days ago, but I am glad to think that my only written comment on the Reforms Scheme was in almost exactly similar words as those Mr. Gokhale uttered some years ago.

HIS WORK OF SOCIAL REFORM.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—These speeches and utterances are all those of no ordinary politician, but of a great man. They have some of the diction and imagination that characterised Lord Beaconsield's speeches: they display the patriot, the statesman, the Imperialist and the vindicator. Yet after all, I have said nothing of Mr. Gokhale's greatest work, which was that of social reform. He laid the foundations carefully in the Servants of India Society—already India is beginning to reap where he has sown. In it and its off-shoot asscociations there is real inspiration, real hope, all will depend on the men who carry on the work—that they will keep alive and burning the spirit Mr. Gokhale introduced. I believe the torch he lit is burning brightly to-day in the hands of its present holders. Can they find others and yet others to follow the same path of renunciation and service of their fellow men? I believe they can. The work must be slow and not showy; but Mr. Gokhale recognised that if the building was to be solid it most be slow.

"The struggle before us is a long and weary one and while the thought of it should stimulate all our energies, undue impatience will only recoil on our own heads. Nation building is nowhere an easy task. In India it is beset with difficulties which are truly formidable and which will tax to the uttermost all our patience, all our resources and all our devotion. Let us not forget that we are at a stage of the country's progress when our achievements are bound to be small and our disappointments frequent or trying. That is the place which Providence has been pleased to assign us in this strugle, and our responsibility is ended when we have done the work which belongs to that place. It will no doubt be given to our countrymen of future generations to serve India by their success: we of the present generation must be content to serve her mainly by our failures. For hard though it be, out of those failures the strength will come which in the end will accomplish great tasks.

THOROUGH IDEALIST.

In matters relating to India and its trade, he recognised clearly the futility of trying to compete against modern methods with mediaeval appliances, and he further set himself to the task of training in the schools and the societies he founded, a nucleus of people to carry on the educational views which he had pronounced. Of Mr. Gokhale's great character it might be said, as was said of Bradford, one of the early Governors of the Pilgrim Fathers: "He was tolerant, because he was a thorough and convinced idealist, because seeing the end to be sought, and believing that it would be found, he was not constrained to be impatient about the stages of the journey."

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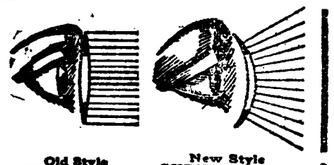

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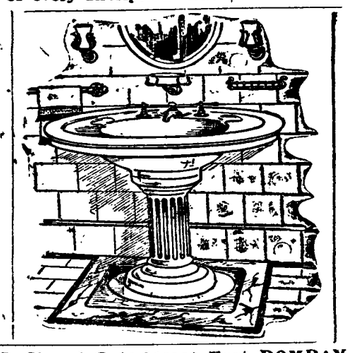

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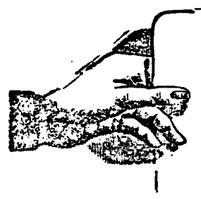

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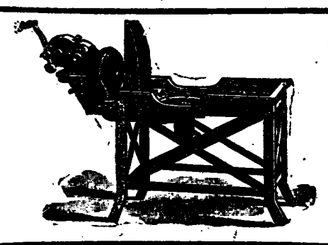

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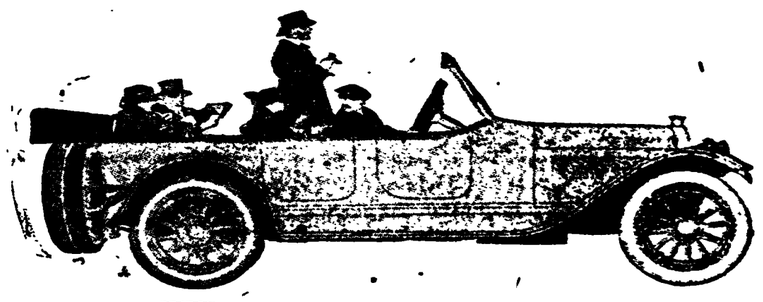

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